

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1884

FITZGERALD & GOSSON

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Lean Abbott

State of New Jersey.

MANUAL

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SESSION

NEW JERSEY OF THE LEGISLATURE

Legislature of New Jersey

185 W. State Street
Trent



1884.

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
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INTRODUCTORY.

THE Manual of the One Hundred and Eighth Session of the Legislature of New Jersey is, we trust, an improvement on preceding volumes. We have honestly striven every year to make each succeeding book superior to all others, and hope, ere long, to present a work which will take rank with the best of its kind published in the United States. To do this we need a continuance of the support heretofore given us, and the official assistance of the Legislature. We are confident that this little hand-book, furnished at the small cost of one dollar a volume, is indispensable to every legislator, State official and others, who can, at a moment's notice, refer to it for information of any sort connected with the politics and affairs of State. The vast amount of data, compiled in such a remarkably concise manner, is the result of careful research of official documents; and the sketches of the Governor, members of the Judiciary, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and State officers, are authentic. The accuracy and reliability of our labors have already been favorably passed upon, and, without saying more, we will conclude by thanking our patrons for their liberal support, and the State officers and heads of departments who have so kindly aided us in the compilation of our little volume.

Gratefully,

THE COMPILERS.

JANUARY 8TH, 1884.

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1884	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.	1884	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
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HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath, upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make

choice of six Councillors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defence of the

province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute, as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor, to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a Royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681, the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed

members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent subdivisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702, the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, Dec. 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was \$2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	- - - - -	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	- - - - -	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	- - - - -	1683
Gawen Laurie,	- - - - -	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	- - - - -	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	- - - - -	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	- - - - -	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	- - - - -	1684 to 1685

John Skein, Deputy,	- - - - -	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	- - - - -	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	- - - - -	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	- - - - -	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown,		1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	- - - - -	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	- - - - -	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	- - - - -	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	- - - - -	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	- - - - -	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	- - - - -	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	- - - - -	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	- - - - -	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	- - - - -	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	- - - - -	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	- - - - -	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	- - - - -	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	- - - - -	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	- - - - -	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	- - - - -	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Democrat),	- - - - -	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	- - - - -	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	- - - - -	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	- - - - -	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	- - - - -	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	- - - - -	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	- - - - -	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	- - - - -	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	- - - - -	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	- - - - -	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	- - - - -	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	- - - - -	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	- - - - -	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	- - - - -	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	- - - - -	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	- - - - -	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	- - - - -	1884 to —

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION :

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or

churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner ; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation ; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud ; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of assembly, shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered

vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed,

unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say :

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties ; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized, and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation :

"I do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be] according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the

bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed: when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members ; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate : the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme

court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals, shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades

5. Major generals, the adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state, and the keeper of the state prison, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this constitution, it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or

surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject

to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and Amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of
October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarter acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag

substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848 the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners, under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint heretofore has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskill Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington, Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room. A new catalogue has been prepared by Capt. J. S. McDanolds, the Librarian, and many important and useful improvements have been effected under his administration.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription :

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.

THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,

ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.

IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.

THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.

HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the New Prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the Old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the Old Prison, permission was given to the County of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an Arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758, two bronze guns, English, four pounders, and two iron six pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of \$35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients; flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional Asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of \$82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was \$2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers ; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was declared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such

methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school, and its general management, were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of \$3000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building—October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at \$160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave \$70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements made, which brings the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, Patrick Henry Laverty, has brought the internal affairs of the institution as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an

additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9852 os. 3d. and what is now the State Arsenal at Second and Cass streets is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

N. J. SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

LEON ABBETT.

Leon Abbett has for nearly twenty years been one of the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of this State, and his name has been several times prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. It is conceded that he would have been the choice of the convention three years ago had he then consented to accept the proffered honor.

Mr. Abbett is the second son of Ezekiel and Sarah Abbett, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. While his father is the descendant of an old Quaker family, the ancestors of which settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of last century, the mother of the Governor is a member of a New Jersey family, which for generations past have been to the manor born. She was a Miss Howell, and first saw the light of day at Mauricetown, Cumberland county. Both the parents of Mr. Abbett still live to enjoy the political distinction won by their son, and only on December 7th, last, celebrated their golden wedding, at their home, in Philadelphia.

It cannot be said of Mr. Abbett that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth or that he enjoyed unusual educational advantages during his youth. He is essentially a self-made man, and a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish under our system of government. Mr. Abbett's father was a journeyman hatter, whose earnings were not sufficient to give his boys a collegiate training. Yet he yearned to give them such an education as might enable them to make their mark in life; and to prove how far success has attended his efforts, it is only necessary to state that his three sons have all earned distinction at the bar, and that one is now Governor of this Commonwealth, another a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and yet another, attached to the City Attorney's office in New York City. Leon Abbett attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In, 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city

and soon thereafter entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of the country. Immediately after becoming of age he started to practice law on his own account. Mr. Abbett was married to Miss Mary Briggs, at Philadelphia, on October 8th, 1862, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Hoboken, this State. He at once entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, and for nearly twenty-five years these two men have maintained the most intimate relationship toward each other.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent that District in the Legislature. He was returned the following year. His marked ability at once brought him into prominence, and during both these years he was elected as Chairman of the Democratic Assembly Caucus. Mr. Abbett took up his residence in Jersey City before he had completed his last term as Hoboken's representative in the Legislature. When, in the fall of 1866, Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a very prominent part in the debate that ensued. In 1868 he represented the First (Jersey City) District in the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was returned by the same constituency the year following, and was again elected Speaker. On both occasions he discharged the onerous duties of the office with such signal ability and courtesy as to earn for himself a unanimous vote of thanks at the expiration of each session. During this period Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel for Bayonne City and the town of Union. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Abbett made a brief tour through Europe, and before he returned home he was nominated to represent Hudson county in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of 4,940 votes over his Republican competitor. He became Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876, and during the trouble that ensued consequent upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, he saved the city great expense and much litigation by his able interpretation of the new law—an interpretation that was in every instance upheld by the Supreme Court. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and chosen one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Mr. Bayard, believing that the nomination of Mr. Greeley would bring disaster to the Democratic cause.

In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the New Jersey Delegation. His staunch advocacy of Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination was one of the notable features of that convention, and made him one of its central figures. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate. It was during this session that Mr. McPherson was elected United States Senator, and as the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot, the canvass was fought with unusual excitement. Mr. Abbett was himself solicited to become a candidate, but refused all such overtures, and steadfastly advocated the election of Mr. McPherson. The marked ability and skill he displayed in presiding over the unruly joint meeting that elected Mr. McPherson, averted the calamity that at one time threatened the Democratic majority. Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and again, Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. He has also been a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and was, in 1869, chosen its presiding officer.

Mr. Abbett is one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar, and is an authority in all cases involving municipal law. He has an exceedingly lucrative practice, both in this State and in New York, and made no mean sacrifice when accepting gubernatorial honors. He is a man of very fine physique, and the possessor of social qualifications that have greatly aided him in his prosperous political career. He has been a widower for about four years, and has one daughter and two sons, both of whom are now studying law in the office of their father. His majority over his Republican opponent, Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, was 6,809. His term will expire in 1887.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN RHODERIC MCPHERSON.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his city and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and received the thanks of the press and the people—irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and, after making all proper allowances for contingent disasters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.



— JOHN R. McPHERSON —

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His memory is wonderful, and he recollects nearly everything he reads. He can recite from memory page after page of the best known classic authors, either in statecraft, history, philosophy or poetry. He is in every sense progressive and always wide-awake to the live issues of the day. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

His great abattoir project is now a national institution in its extent and importance, and one of the great industries of the country properly systematized. He planned the project from a poor French system, and he improved on his plan till he reached perfection, so far as that could be reached. He was elected to a second term by the Legislature of 1883, which will expire March 4th, 1889.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland, in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg, and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major-General at the close of the war for meritorious services. When Joel

Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877, he was sent, by Governor Bedle, to the most critical point in New Jersey (Phillipsburg), with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80, he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the Chamber, an impressive scene occurred, which never will be forgotten. Democrats as well as Republicans vied with each other in complimenting him on the high honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate on the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, by a strict party vote. His term expires March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

**First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem,
Gloucester and Camden Counties.**

THOMAS M. FERRELL.

(Dem., Glassboro, Gloucester County.)

Mr. Ferrell was born at Glassboro, where he now resides, June 20th, 1844. His parents were in poor circumstances, and at a tender age he found himself one of the waiter boys of a glass factory, whose business it was to assist the workmen and do errands about the furnace

fires. As he grew to manhood he became a skillful workman, and educated himself in the teeth of adversity.

He was a member of a Township Committee for two years (1872 and 1873), and a Trustee of the Public Schools five years (from 1874 to 1879). He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. of New Jersey. He was active in organizing the Glassblowers' Association, which, in time, mainly through his own efforts, secured the enactment of a law abolishing the use of "shin-plasters" for payment of the men. Within three years he has been elected to the House of Assembly, State Senate, and United States Congress, each time in unusually strong Republican districts. It was in 1879 and 1880 that he was elected to the Assembly from the then Second District of Gloucester county—the last time over one of the strongest Republicans in the county, Mr. Horner, by a majority of eleven. In 1881 he was elected State Senator, by a majority of 486, over Hon. Caleb C. Pancoast, a former member of the Assembly. The county gave a majority of 687 for Garfield as President of the United States. During his legislative career, Mr. Ferrell always proved himself to be an honest, industrious member, and the jealous care with which he watched all legislation appertaining to the working classes, added greatly to his popularity. As a political organizer, he takes high rank, and he holds a prominent place in the counsels of his party. His executive ability is of the first order. His success over ex-Secretary Robeson is considered the greatest political event in the history of West Jersey, because the district is largely Republican, and he carried every one of the five counties in it.

1880—Robeson, Rep., 19,807; Carter, Dem., 16,350; Hollis, Gr'n'b'k, 724; Woolman, Pro., 76.

1882—Ferrell, Dem., 16,541; Robeson, Rep., 14,825; Bristol, Gr'n'b'k, 684; Woolman, Pro., 943.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer, and Ocean Counties.

JOHN HART BREWER.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Brewer was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., March 29th, 1844, and is a lineal descendant on his mother's side of John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was given a liberal English education, and at

an early age began business on his own account at Delhi, N. Y. Two years later he bought an interest in the Etruria Pottery Works, of Trenton, and subsequently, on the retirement of a member of the firm, became equal partner with Mr. Joseph Ott, the firm now being Ott & Brewer. He suggested and successfully organized the "United States Potters' Association," an organization that has for years past done much to unify, strengthen and advance the interests of the pottery trade of this country. He was Secretary of the Trenton Potters' Association from its formation until a few years ago; became Secretary of the National Association when it was organized, and five years ago was elected President of the latter body. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Second District of Mercer county (Trenton) by a majority of 245 over Mr. Youmans, the Democratic nominee, although the district usually went against Republicans. He was a useful and an active member of the State Legislature. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive of the Trenton potters, and the wonderful growth of the interest in that city is in a large measure due to the zeal and ability with which he has pushed its development. Thoroughly versed in the tariff question, he has, during his brief career in Congress, proved himself one of its ablest exponents. New Jersey never had a more industrious, wide-awake representative in the Congress of the United States than Mr. Brewer; and while he is always faithful and true to his political friends, still, at the same time, he is magnanimous and obliging to his political foes. He was a member of the 47th Congress, and has been elected to the 48th. He is the only member of the former delegation from this State that has been re-elected.

1880—Brewer, Rep., 18,580; Smith, Dem., 16,536; Dobbins, Gr'n'b'k, 342.

1882—Brewer, Rep., 15,604; Parker, Dem., 14,535; Howland, Gr'n'b'k, 270.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

JOHN KEAN, JR.

(Rep., Elizabeth, Union County.)

Mr. Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, N. J., December 4th, 1852, consequently he has just passed his thirty-first year. He studied law and was admitted to the

bar of New Jersey in November, 1877, but afterwards he became engaged in banking, mining and manufacturing pursuits. He is a graduate of Columbia College Law School. He is now President of the Elizabeth Gas Company, Vice-President of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, and Secretary of the West End Iron Company. He is a Director in each of the foregoing institutions as well as of the Elizabeth Water Company, the Elizabethport Manufacturing Company and several mining industries. He never held a political office before his election to Congress, except while acting as Secretary, and subsequently, as President of the Union County Republican Committee. The District which he represents in Congress gave Hancock, for President of the United States, a clear majority of 3,177. Mr. Kean's majority over Mr. Ross was 2,295, but Mr. Urner, Gr'n'b'k, received 3,463 votes.

1880—Ross, Dem., 19,725; Robbins, Rep., 16,953; Hope, Gr'n'b'k, 334.

1882—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,186; Ross, Dem., 12,891; Urner, Gr'n'b'k, 3,463.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

BENJAMIN F. HOWEY.

(Rep., Columbia, Warren County.)

Mr. Howey was born near Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., March 17th, 1828. He is a manufacturer of roofing and school-slates. The family of Howey in this country are descendants of Quakers, bearing the name of Howe, of Suffolk county, England. John and Robert came to America during the old colonial times, and one brother, unmarried, remained in England and inherited the parental estate. John settled in Philadelphia. Robert, progenitor of the family in New Jersey, purchased some three thousand acres of land in the county of Gloucester, State of New Jersey, a part of which tract, "Pleasant Meadows," became the homestead of the Howey family for five generations, and was finely situated and well cultivated. Isaac, son of Robert Howey, born in 1766, succeeded to this homestead, and, upon his death, Benjamin M., father of our subject, came into possession of the property.

Benjamin M. Howey was born January 18th, 1792, and married, in 1816, Isabella, daughter of Dr. James Stratton, a prominent physician of Swedesboro, who died in 1812, and sister of Charles C. Stratton, who was the first Governor of New Jersey elected by the people under the new Constitution. Benjamin M. died July 4th, 1840, on the old homestead at "Pleasant Meadows," where he resided during his life. He was a representative agriculturist.

Benjamin F. Howey, the present Congressman, served in the late war as Captain of a company of New Jersey Volunteers. His early education was received at the common school of his native place and at the academies at Swedesboro and Bridgeton. At the age of nineteen he went to Philadelphia, where for eight years he was engaged in general business as a grain and flour commission merchant. In 1855 he removed and settled in the township of Knowlton, Warren county, N. J., and, in partnership with Robert K. Kille, of Philadelphia, engaged in the slate business, quarrying and manufacturing slate-roofing and school-slates. In 1861 a company known as the "Delaware Water Gap Slate Company" was organized, in which Mr. Howey has since had an interest, and which has been successful in its operations. Following in the political line of his father, he is a member of the Republican party, having formerly been a Whig.

In the fall of 1878, Mr. Howey was elected sheriff of Warren county, and it is a fact worthy of note in this sketch that he is the first incumbent of that office from the Republican ranks since that party was formed, in 1856—the county of Warren being largely Democratic, and more especially his own township, in which, however, he received a handsome majority. He made himself a very acceptable sheriff by giving satisfaction to both political parties during his term of office. The district he has been called upon to represent in Congress has heretofore been considered a Democratic stronghold. It gave Hancock, for President, a majority of 4,780. Mr. Howey's victory over Mr. Harris is, like Mr. Ferrell's over Mr. Robeson in the First District, considered a phenomenal political event.

1880—Harris, Dem., 17,043; Kilpatrick, Rep., 12,870; Larrison, Gr'n'b'k, 457.

1882—Howey, Rep., 11,567; Harris, Dem., 10,945; Larrison, Gr'n'b'k, 878.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.**WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.**

(Rep., Englewood, Bergen County)

Mr. Phelps was born in New York City, August 24th, 1839, and was graduated with high honors at Yale College, in 1860. After his graduation he pursued his studies in Europe, and later at the Columbia College Law School. He then entered upon the practice of law, but his career as a lawyer was brief, as he retired from active service in the profession in 1868. Governor Fenton offered him a seat made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett, in the Court of the Sixth Judicial District, but this he declined. He was elected to Congress in 1872, from New Jersey, his opponent being A. B. Woodruff. He served in Congress two years, and, it is said, made a mark exceeded by no man in so short a time. While he was a Republican in principle, he was independent in judgment and action. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, saying that it was unconstitutional, and that its policy was a bad one for the colored race. In 1875 Mr. Phelps ran for Congress again, but was defeated by Mr. Augustus W. Cutler, by only seven votes. His health and the demands of business induced him to retire to private life, although the Republicans of New Jersey desired often to avail themselves of his services. Mr. Phelps is a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris and Essex Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the National City Bank of New York City, the Second National Bank, and the United States Trust Company. His home is near Englewood, N. J., on an estate of one thousand acres. He was one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention (1880), and labored earnestly for Mr. Blaine's nomination. He accepted Garfield, however, and took the stump for him, until, in the middle of the campaign, his health, never very strong, gave way, and his physicians ordered him to quit work and go abroad, which he did, sailing for Europe in October, 1880, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Shortly after President Garfield was sworn into office, he appointed Mr. Phelps as Minister to Austria. When the President died, Mr. Phelps sent in his resignation, which was accepted by President Arthur.

1880—Hill, Rep., 16,766; Cutler, Dem., 15,165; Potter, Gr'n'b'k, 339.

1882—Phelps, Rep., 14,341; Ryle, Dem., 12,703; Potter, Gr'n'b'k, 387; McCormick, Pro., 1,028.

Sixth District—Essex County.

WILLIAM H. F. FIEDLER.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Fiedler was born in New York City, August 25th, 1847, and he is engaged in the hat and cap business in the city of Newark. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the hat-finishing trade, and on reaching his majority he became a clerk in a hat store. He filled that position for four years, when he commenced business for himself, which he has continued successfully to the present time. In October, 1876, he was elected as an Alderman of the city of Newark from the old Sixth Ward, a Republican stronghold, by a majority of 322. The ward then was considered to have a Republican majority of at least 500. In the following year he was elected to the House of Assembly from the then Fifth District of Essex county—comprising the Second and Sixth Wards of the city of Newark—by a majority of 334 over Smith, Rep. Again, in October, 1878, he was elected Alderman from the old Sixth Ward by a handsome majority. In November following, he was re-elected to the House of Assembly from the then Third District of Essex—comprising parts of the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards of Newark—by a majority of 108 over Holzworth, Rep., after one of the hardest fought contests that ever took place in the county. In October, 1879, while serving his third year in the Board of Aldermen, he was elected Mayor of the city of Newark by the unprecedented majority of nearly 3,500 votes over one of the best citizens of Newark—Theodore Macknet, Esq.

During his two years' term as Mayor of the city of Newark, he introduced a great many measures of reform in the municipal departments, and made his power for good particularly felt in the Water Board. He was instrumental in having the sessions of the various departments held with open doors, and just before his term of office expired he was the means of unearthing stupendous frauds and embezzlements in the Auditor's office of the city, and loose and culpable management in other departments.

In October, 1881, he was renominated for the Mayoralty by acclamation, but owing to over-confidence on the part of his friends he was defeated by a very popular Republican—Mayor Lang—by the small majority of 226. The city is considered Republican by at least 1,500 majority.

On January 3d, 1882, he was elected as a member of Assembly (for the third time) in the Eighth District of Essex county, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles G. Bruemmer, by a majority of 588 over John Baier, the Republican candidate. In the previous fall election Mr. Bruemmer, Republican, carried the District by 378 majority. Mr. Fiedler's political career has been a success from the beginning, and his great popularity is attested by the fact that he has always carried Republican strongholds. Essex county, which comprises his District, gave Garfield a majority of 2,912.

While serving in the Legislature he took an active part in watching all measures of vital interest to the State. He introduced, and had passed, a bill prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the State Prison, and came near being successful with a similar bill respecting boots and shoes, which was defeated in the Senate by only one vote.

1880—Jones, Rep., 20,424; Balbach, Dem., 17,888; Douai, Gr'n'b'k, 584.

1882—Fiedler, Dem., 17,200; Blake, Rep., 14,780; Hook, Labor, 368.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

WILLIAM MCADOO.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of this State.

He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He was for four years Counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party, and he enjoys a high reputation as a speaker at the bar and on the platform. He took a very active part in the Democratic

Gubernatorial Convention of 1880, and rendered great service to his party during the Presidential campaign of the same year.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican. In that branch of the Legislature he took high rank both as an orator and a debater. He opposed strongly Senate bill 167, which related to the river front of Hudson county, and which was backed by the railroad corporations of the State. In fact, it was mainly through his tenacious opposition that the measure was prevented from being passed over the Governor's veto during the closing hours of the Legislature. This record made him a great favorite with the Anti-Monopolists of his district.

1880—Hardenbergh, Dem., 19,462; Brigham, Rep., 14,714; Becker, Gr'n'b'k, 161.

1882—McAdoo, Dem., 15,147; Collins, Rep., 11,566,

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1878

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate, shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows :

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Reports of Committees.
 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
 2. Select Committees.
- VI. Unfinished business.
- VII. Introduction of bills.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Fisheries.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Buildings.

A Committee on Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall

be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been

passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when

a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference or adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.

57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

STATE SENATORS.

(BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.)

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., and Pressy, Ind., by a plurality of 98 votes. He was re-elected in 1880 by a plurality of 867 votes, over French, Dem., and Pressy, Gr'n'b'k. Again, in 1883, he was chosen Senator (for a third term), by a majority of 356, over Collins, Dem. and Pro. The Senator is one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate and clear and forcible expression of ideas. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality.

1880—Gardner, Rep., 2,539; French, Dem., 1,626; Pressy, Gr'n'b'k, 46.

1883—Gardner, Rep., 2,134; Collins, Dem. and Pro., 1,778.

Bergen County.

EZRA MILLER.

(Dem., Mahwah.)

Senator Miller was born near Pleasant Valley, on the old Bull's Ferry road, Bergen county, on the farm formerly owned by his grandfather, and now owned by the

Senator, on May 12th, 1815. He is a civil engineer by profession.

When but five years of age, he moved with his parents to New York City, and, three years later, removed to Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. After residing there three years, they again changed their residence by removing to Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Here young Miller received a thorough English and classical education, his father being anxious to fit him for the study and practice of medicine.

On the 23d of September, 1833, he enlisted in a company of horse artillery belonging to the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Militia. After an honorable service of nearly six years, during which time he filled various offices of his company, he was, on the 5th of August, 1839, appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and July 2d, of the following year, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served until July 4th, 1842, when he was promoted to full colonelcy, and placed in command of the regiment.

In the month of April, 1848, Colonel Miller removed with his family to Rock county, in the then new State of Wisconsin, which had but just been admitted into the Union. There he was engaged in surveying the State lands, with his residence at the new town of Magnolia. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in that town, and served acceptably for two years.

His military reputation followed him to the West, and on the 4th of July, 1851, he was appointed by Governor Dewey to the colonelcy of the Eighth Regiment, State Militia—a position which he filled during his residence in Wisconsin. The following year, 1852, he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Seventeenth District, comprising the county of Rock, then the most wealthy and populous, excepting Milwaukee, in the State. As a Senator, he served the State and his constituency with honor and fidelity, and was appointed by the Governor one of the Managers of the State Institution for the Blind. He served as Senator for one term, having refused a renomination. He refused remuneration for extra services rendered in behalf of certain local improvements. It was during this term that the celebrated trial of Judge Hubbell occurred, in which Colonel Miller took an important part, and for this and other duties an extra mileage was voted by both Houses, which he opposed, and was the only one who did not draw pay for the same,

the amount still standing to his credit on the books of the State Treasurer.

About the year 1853, while Colonel Miller was engaged in the survey of portions of the Northwestern Railway, there were a number of accidents upon the great passenger lines, both in the East and at the West, in which cars were telescoped with the most fatal results; and they awakened him to the investigation of errors, and the necessity of providing a sure preventative of such occurrences. The result of his labors, after many years of study and experience, was what is known as the "Miller platform," a device which has been adopted on over six hundred railroads of this country, and is conceded by all who understand the American Railway System, to be the greatest life-saving invention ever placed upon the rail—saving more than two thousand lives per year. He took out his first patent in 1864.

The Senator has erected a magnificent private residence in the county of his birth—having transformed a wilderness into a beautiful spot—and in the course of a few years it will be equal to any in the country.

1880—Wortendyke, Dem., 4,277; Hassler, Rep., 3,649.

1883—Miller, Dem., 3,294; Hassler, Rep., 2,787; Conkling, Pro., 80.

Burlington County.

HEZEKIAH B. SMITH.

(Dem., Smithville.)

Senator Smith was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in the year 1816. He learned the trade of a worker in wood, and at the age of nineteen he went into business for himself at Woodstock. Three years later, he took a partner, who, he avers, involved him in bankruptcy. When he was thirty years of age he had paid off all the debts of the firm, and then he left Woodstock. He went to Woodburn, near Boston, which was the center of the eastern blind-making trade, with a machine of his own invention that would cut and clean forty mortises a minute. In that town at that time there were five principal blind manufacturers, all of whom were obliged to give up the business within a year. The dealers of blinds in Boston gave him a certificate that his invention had saved over \$30,000 annually to buyers, and the Massachusetts Char-

itable Mechanics' Association gave him a large gold medal, which is yet in his possession. Since then he has taken out over twenty patents.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Smith went to a little manufacturing village, two miles from Mount Holly, and, liking it, he bought it. That is to say, he bought the manufactory and the houses standing there, which he converted into residences for his workmen. It was then called Shreveville. He expended, it is stated, \$300,000 in improvements. He has a natural liking for iron, and 1,200 tons of it have been used in the building of houses and in otherwise improving and ornamenting the real estate. He built a fine hall for the use of the operatives, and has employed and paid a band-master, for a number of years, to teach the mechanics instrumental music. He altered the name of the village to Smithville, after himself. A weekly journal, called the *Smithville Mechanic*, devoted to mechanics, science and literature, he has published there for a long time. Altogether, Mr. Smith estimates that he has invested over half a million of dollars in Smithville. He gives steady employment to over one hundred men the year round, and his manufactory is one of the most thriving industries in that section of the State.

Mr. Smith served as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, from the Second New Jersey District.

In the State Senate of 1883, he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Lunatic Asylums, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1879—Deacon, Rep., 5,967; Ridgway, Dem., 4,888; AxteLL, Gr'n'b'k, 237.

1882—Smith, Dem., 6,358; Merritt, Rep., 5,370; Abbott, 131.

Camden County.

ALBERT MERRITT.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Merritt was born at South Scituate, Plymouth county, Mass., January 1st, 1845, and removed to Camden in 1868, where he has since resided. He was educated at Quincy, Mass., graduated from the high school at that place, and passed an examination for Harvard College; but, receiving an appointment as Assistant Paymaster in the Mississippi squadron, he abandoned the idea of enter-

ing college and gave his services to his country until the close of the war, when he was offered and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He remained there one year, and then went to Boston, accepting the position of book-keeper and correspondent for Furber, Conant & Co., extensive fruit and produce dealers. On the first of January, 1868, he went to Philadelphia, and formed a copartnership with Davis & Warner, fruit and produce dealers, under the name of Davis, Warner & Co., the firm being afterwards Davis, Warner & Merritt, and upon the retirement of Mr. Davis, in 1878, the firm became Warner & Merritt. Principally through his energy and push the business of the firm has been extended and enlarged so as to be known over the entire world. They own and run a line of steamships to the West Indies and Central American ports, and a fleet of sailing vessels to Central and South America, being heavy exporters of flour, provisions, and manufactured goods, and importers of fruits, nuts, etc. Their immense store and warehouse, which were totally destroyed by fire in August, 1881, was the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world, and has been rebuilt in even a more complete and extensive manner. Mr. Merritt is a thorough man of business, systematic and correct in whatever he does, and as a Senator has brought the same methods to bear where the interests of the State are concerned. While making no pretensions to oratory, he is capable of thinking correctly and presenting his views or conclusions on a matter in direct and forcible language.

In the session of 1883, Mr. Merritt was Chairman of the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, and Elections, and a member of the Joint Committees on State Library and Sinking Fund.

1878—Sewell, Rep., 5,987; Ridgway, Dem., 4,624.

1881—Merritt, Rep., 6,072; Dialogue, Dem., 4,771; Coles, Tem., 274.

Cape May County.

WATERS B. MILLER.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born in Gloucester county, in the year 1824. His father removed to Cape May in 1835. Since attaining his majority he has been actively engaged

in almost every public improvement that affected his adopted county; he was a member of the assembly in the Seventy-seventh Legislature, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for ten years, Mayor of Cape May City four years, and for a number of years he was proprietor of Congress Hall hotel, Cape May, so celebrated throughout the country. It was largely due to his exertions that the present Cape May railroad was built, as when the enterprise seemed about to fail for want of means, he came forward and mortgaged his property to a heavy amount in order to raise the funds necessary to its completion. With a single exception (Rice, 1867), he is the only Democrat ever elected to the State Senate from Cape May county. In 1855 he was defeated by Mr. Diverty, Know-Nothing, and again, in 1873, by Richard S. Leaming. He was elected, in 1879, over Mr. Leaming, one of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Cape May, by a majority of 136. In 1882 he was re-elected, after a stubborn contest, by a majority of 74, over Furman L. Richardson, formerly Assemblyman from that county.

In the session of 1883, Mr. Miller served on the Committees on Finance, Commerce and Navigation, and Reform School for Boys.

1879—Miller, Dem., 1,066; Leaming, Rep., 930.

1882—Miller, Dem., 1,052; Richardson, Rep., 978; Smith, 76.

Cumberland County

ISAAC T. NICHOLS.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Nichols was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on March 22d, 1848. He was educated at the Bank Street Public School, in that city, and afterward entered the office of the *Chronicle*, where he learned the trade of a printer. After serving several years at the case, he became connected with the *Vineland Independent*, the *Atlantic City Review*, and the *Millville Republican*, serving as assistant and local editor on each respectively. In October, 1874, he entered into partnership, and purchased the *Pioneer*, at Bridgeton, which paper he now edits. The *Pioneer* is the official newspaper of Cumberland county, and has a large circulation. It is the leading Republican newspaper in the county.



SENATOR ISAAC T. NICHOLS.



Mr. Nichols was chosen to represent the First Assembly District of Cumberland county, in the year 1876, by a majority of 246 over I. W. Richman, Dem. At the election of 1877 he was again returned to the Assembly by a majority of 160 over Jacob Kienzle, Dem.

During the Legislatures of 1877 and '78, he served as a member of the Committee on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and of the special committee appointed to examine the accounts and transactions of certain State officials, against whom charges had been brought. During his term of service in the House of Assembly he was one of the leaders of his party, and both in debate and by his general tact and intelligence won for himself an enviable reputation.

While a member of Assembly he originated and secured the passage of a bill exempting all soldiers and sailors, who served in the army or navy, from the payment of poll tax, without regard to their term of service. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill prohibiting the payment of workingmen in shin-plasters or store orders. This bill compelled employers and manufacturers throughout the State to pay their labor in cash. Beside this beneficent measure, he aided largely, by voice and vote, in the enactment of the law reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

He was elected Senator in 1880 over Whitaker, Dem., and Tyler, Gr'n'b'k, by a plurality of 576 votes. He was re-elected, after a vigorous contest, in 1883, over Baker, Dem., and Johnson, Gr'n'b'k, his majority over the former being 98.

Save the late Providence Ludlam, Mr. Nichols is the only Senator ever complimented with a re-election in Cumberland county, and is the youngest man who ever sat in the Senate from that county.

During the past three years he has held several important positions, among them the Chairmanships of the Committees on Printing, Corporations, Militia, Public Grounds and Buildings, and the Joint Committee on the Bi-centennial Celebration of the Legislature of 1883. He was also a member of the Committees on Education and State Prison. Senator Nichols was the author of the bill, which passed last session, and was approved by the Governor, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, or tobacco in any of its forms, to minors under sixteen years of age; and it was mainly through his efforts it became a law. He also succeeded, after a prolonged contest, in having a law passed preventing non-residents from plant-

ing or catching oysters in the waters of this State. When the Local Option and Prohibitory Resolutions were before the Senate he advocated and voted for their adoption.

1880—Nichols, Rep., 4,301; Whitaker, Dem., 3,725; Tyler, Gr'n'b'k, 544; scattering, 3.

1883—Nichols, Rep., 3,550; Baker, Dem., 3,452; Johnson, Gr'n'b'k, 224.

Essex County.

WILLIAM STAINSBY.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Stainsby was born in England, July 3d, 1829, and came to this country when but two years of age. His trade is that of a hatter, but for fifteen years he was in the saddlery and hardware manufacturing business. For the last nine years he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail business of oils and paints, in the city of Newark. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city for twelve consecutive years, from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1879. He was President of that body during the years 1876 and 1877, and at other times he was chairman of all the important committees. He is a very active politician, candid and courteous while expressing his opinions, and in the councils of his party he occupies a position of high standing. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Unfinished Business, Chairman of the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Soldiers' Home, Newark, and member of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

1878—Francis, Rep., 14,352; Marsh, Dem., 12,908; Baxter, Gr'n'b'k, 1,989.

1881—Stainsby, Rep., 13,573; Teese, Dem., 13,551; Avery, 388; Murphy, 115.

Gloucester County.

STACY L. PANCOAST.

(Rep., Mullica Hill.)

Senator Pancoast was born at Mullica Hill, Gloucester county, N. J., December 28th, 1830, and is in the mercantile business at that place, being Superintendent of the

Union Store Company, a position he has occupied since its establishment, in 1866. He was educated at Alsopp's Academy, Wilmington, Delaware. After his graduation at that institution he entered into partnership with a firm in Philadelphia, and resided in that city until 1862. He then removed to Gloucester county, where he has lived ever since. He was elected last November to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term of one year, caused by the resignation of Senator Ferrell, who was elected to Congress from the First New Jersey District. It was Caleb C. Pancoast whom Mr. Ferrell defeated in 1881.

1881—Ferrell, Dem., 2,828; Pancoast, Rep., 2,342; Adams, Gr'n'b'k, 163; Peaslee, Tem., 481.

1883—Pancoast, Rep., 3,077; Wilkins, Dem., 2,751; Leap, Gr'n'b'k, 140.

Hudson County.

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Brinkerhoff was born in Bergen, now forming a part of Jersey City, Hudson county, July 19th, 1843, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to practice at the November term, 1865. In 1867 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bergen, and was President of that body and Mayor of Bergen in 1868. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1870, and was appointed by Governor Parker a member of the Constitutional Commission in 1873. He was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1880 to 1883.

1880—Paxton, Dem., 18,554; Collins, Rep., 15,446; Wetmore, Gr'n'b'k, 156.

1883—Brinkerhoff, Dem., 15,115; Cator, Rep., 11,961.

Hunterdon County.

JOHN CARPENTER, JR.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Mr. Carpenter was born at Oswego, N. Y., August 27th, 1840, and is editor and publisher of the Clinton *Democrat*. He was Mayor of Clinton in 1871, and a member of the

House of Assembly from the Second Hunterdon County District in 1873 and 1874. He was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1875. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1876 to 1881, and in the latter year he was unanimously re-elected for another term of five years, but resigned the office. In 1879 he received 2,070 votes in the Democratic caucus of his county for State Senator, and in 1882 he was nominated for that office by a majority of 1,694 over Chester Van Syckel, Esq. He was elected by a majority of 1,682 over Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, the Republican candidate. Last year Mr. Carpenter served on the Committees on Elections and Claims and Pensions and Engrossed Bills, and on the Joint Committees on Sinking Fund and Industrial School for Girls.

1879—Bosenbury, Dem., 3,514; Smith, Rep., 3,383; Conover, Gr'n'b'k, 452; Herr, Tem., 336.

1882—Carpenter, Dem., 3,591; Hayhurst, Rep., 1,909; Mead, 717; Conover, 277.

Mercer County.

GEORGE O. VANDERBILT.

(Dem., Princeton.)

Senator Vanderbilt was born at Everittstown, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 15th, 1844, and is a lawyer by profession. When but eleven years of age he went to work on a farm, by the month, and continued as a farm-hand for eight years. During that time he attended the district school for two and three months each winter, and after hard study by night, and when he had reached the age of nineteen years, he qualified and obtained for himself a position as teacher in the Public Schools. Soon afterward he entered Pennington Seminary, where he filled the position of book-keeper, his remuneration being his board and tuition. Here he prepared himself for Princeton College, and entered that famous institution of learning as a Freshman, September 1st, 1869. By working during vacation, and together with the assistance of a few friends, he was enabled to graduate in the Class of 1873, taking the prize for the best essay on Political Science. Four months after leaving college he was elected to the House of Assembly, from the First District of Mercer county, by sixty-nine majority, although the district was strongly Republican. He was a member of the Committees on Education and Soldiers' Children's Home,

and made for himself a good record during his term. After a warm contest, he was re-elected in 1874, over John F. Hageman, Jr., who was also a graduate of Princeton College and a young man of much popularity, by a majority of 127. When the Legislature met, he was chosen Speaker of the House, over two strong and popular candidates, Hon. J. C. Fitzgerald and Hon. W. H. Gill. He discharged the duties of that high office with honor and credit to the State, his party and himself, and at the close of the session he was presented by the members and officers of the House with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a token of their respect for him and in recognition of the ability and impartiality he displayed during his term as Speaker. At the expiration of the legislative session, he devoted himself entirely to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1876. He received a counselor's license in 1883. By hard work and careful attention to business, Mr. Vanderbilt has built up for himself an extensive practice. He held no public position from the time he was Speaker until he was elected Senator. In the Fall of 1882 he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination, in the Second District, but was defeated by Lewis Parker, Jr., Esq., the vote in the Convention standing 78 to 70.

The nomination for State Senator was tendered to Mr. Vanderbilt by the Democratic party of Mercer county, unsought and unsolicited. He accepted it, and made a sharp and hard fight for victory, and succeeded in defeating his strong and popular competitor, Dr. Lyman Leavitt, of Trenton.

Mr. Vanderbilt, like his predecessor, the Hon. John Taylor, is a self-made man, and by hard work, energy and perseverance, he has worked his way from the poor farm-boy through schools and college into the Assembly and Speaker's chair, and from there to the State Senate.

1880—Taylor, Rep., 7,338; Moore, Dem., 6,583; scattering, 3.

1883—Vanderbilt, Dem., 6,448; Leavitt, Rep., 6,383; Joslin, Pro., 157.

Middlesex County.

ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Senator Schenck was born in the city of New Brunswick, October 12th, 1821, his ancestors having settled in that place before the Revolutionary War. He is the son

of Henry Harris Schenck, who was long a resident of New Brunswick, one of its active business men, a liberal supporter of the First Reformed Church of that city, and one of its Elders at the time of his death in 1851. Of him it was truthfully said at his decease: "His life was without reproach, and he died without an enemy."

Abraham V. Schenck was educated at New Brunswick, studied law with Hon. Henry V. Speer, was admitted to the bar November term, 1843, and received his counselor's license November term, 1847. He was elected Mayor of New Brunswick in 1851. He has always, since his admission, practiced his profession in his native city, where he soon became a leading member of the Middlesex bar, and has been for years engaged in most of the important causes in that county and in many cases of public interest in the State and Federal courts. He has been, at different times, counsel for the city of New Brunswick, private counsel for numerous corporations, counsel for the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers of the city of New Brunswick, and counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, both of which last-named positions he now holds.

On the decease of Charles M. Herbert, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middlesex county, in 1871, Mr. Schenck was requested by Hon. Edward W. Scudder, Justice of the Supreme Court, to discharge the duties of that office until a successor should be appointed; and at the following session of the Legislature, in 1872, Governor Joel Parker nominated Mr. Schenck to that office, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without a reference.

It was said in regard to Mr. Schenck's remarkable success as Prosecutor of the Pleas, that during his whole term of office he had the good fortune never to have had an indictment quashed, nor even a motion made for that purpose, and that not a single conviction that he obtained was carried by writ of error to a higher court for review.

The nomination for State Senator was tendered to Mr. Schenck by the Republican party of Middlesex county, in October, 1882. It was entirely unsought and unsolicited by him. He gave but little personal attention to the canvass, devoting his entire time to the duties of his profession, and consequently he was elected by the small majority of 40 over the Democratic candidate, James Neilson, who made most strenuous efforts for election.

The smallness of this majority induced Mr. Neilson to apply to Judge Scudder, of the Supreme Court, for a

“recount,” under the statute of March 11th, 1880, which was ordered. The recount commenced November 27th and ended November 30th, 1882. The result gave Mr. Schenck precisely the same number of votes as the original count, 5,390, while it increased Mr. Neilson's from 5,350 to 5,355; and, consequently, reduced Mr. Schenck's majority from 40 to 35.

The “recount” showed slight errors on both sides, but they were nearly equalized in the aggregate result.

Last year Mr. Schenck was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Reform School for Boys.

1879—Martin, Rep., 5,368; Robbins, Dem., 4,400.

1882—Schenck, Rep., 5,390; Neilson, Dem., 5,355.

Monmouth County.

JOHN S. APPLGATE.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

Senator Applegate was born August 6th, 1837, at Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J. He comes of good old Jersey stock, the family of both of his parents being among the earliest settlers of Monmouth county, and several of his ancestors having participated in the war of the Revolution. He graduated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1858, was subsequently elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and, at the commencement of 1880, he delivered the annual oration before the Association of Alumni and friends of his *alma mater*.

He studied law with the late Hon. William L. Dayton until that learned lawyer and polished advocate accepted the responsible position of Minister to the Court of France, when he removed to Jersey City, and completed his term of study with E. B. Wakeman. He was licensed as attorney in 1861, and as counselor in 1865. He began, and still continues, the practice of law at Red Bank, having secured a heavy business and earned for himself the reputation of an able lawyer. Soon after the commencement of his profession he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools, which position he held for four years. In 1870 he was elected Chief Commissioner of his town, and during the successful gubernatorial campaign of Mar-

cus L. Ward in 1865, he was a member of the Republican State Committee.

Additional banking facilities being a plain necessity of the locality, he initiated a movement which resulted in the organization, in 1875, of the Second National Bank of Red Bank. His executive ability and financial standing marked him out as eminently fitted for the successful conduct of the new enterprise, and he was accordingly elected the first President of the institution. This post he has since continued to fill, and under his management the bank has secured a leading financial position in the county and the high favor of the community. He is a gentleman of enviable reputation, and the first Republican Senator ever elected from Monmouth county.

Last year Mr. Applegate was Chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Riparian Rights, and of the Joint Committee on Reform School for Boys and a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Miscellaneous Business, and Commerce and Navigation.

1878—Beekman, Ind., 5,307; Patterson, Dem., 4,729; Chattle, Tem., 182; Hendrickson, Gr'n'b'k, 347; Longstreet, Ind. Dem., 11.

1881—Applegate, Rep., 6,336; Patterson, Dem., 5,343; Haws, 51.

Morris County.

JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Senator Youngblood was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on November 25th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1864, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Henry C. Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Youngblood, which association, while it continued, was one of the leading firms of the profession. Last year the co-partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Youngblood now practices law by himself in Morristown. He served as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county from May, 1869, to May, 1873. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874 by 210 majority, and in 1875 by 522 majority. He is one of the best debaters in the Senate and one of the most prominent Republicans in the State. In 1880 he was elected to the Senate over Stickle, Dem., and Duggan, Gr'n'b'k, by a majority of 505 votes.

In 1883 he was re-elected by a majority of 472 votes over Salmon, Dem.

Last year Mr. Youngblood was Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and State Library, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Banks and Insurance.

1880—Youngblood, Rep., 5,647; Stickle, Dem., 5,066; Duggan, Gr'n'b'k, 46.

1883—Youngblood, Rep., 4,266; Salmon, Dem., 3,794; Genung, Gr'n'b'k, 185; Smith, Pro., 328.

Ocean County.

GEORGE THOMAS CRANMER.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848, and is the son of Captain George Cranmer, a prominent sea captain of Ocean county, who died January 5th, 1851. He is a descendant of the family of the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of William Cranmer, who came from Southold, Long Island, to this State in 1665, and whose descendants settled at Little Egg Harbor, in the early part of 1700. He is also directly descended from Daniel Leeds, compiler of William Bradford's New York Almanacs, and a Quaker writer and controversialist of great fame in his day, who settled at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The subject of this sketch having been left fatherless at an early age, the responsibility of his training fell to his mother, who devoted all her efforts to securing for him the advantages of a good education. After faithfully availing himself of the educational facilities afforded in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary in his fourteenth year, with a view of preparing for college. At sixteen he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and thus early thrown upon his own resources, left the Seminary and entered the counting-room of a large commercial establishment at Eatontown, N. J. He remained there five years and then engaged in business in Trenton, N. J. In 1876 he returned to his native village, and next year visited Europe. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by the Hon. Rufus Blodgett. In Sep-

tember, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880, to accept a special appointment in the customs service, which office he has since relinquished. He has been an active member of the State militia for a number of years, and since 1875 Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was elected to the Assembly in 1882, by a majority of 477, over William J. Harrison, Democrat, and served upon some of the important committees of the House. He represented his constituents with skill and fidelity, and together with Senator Havens, succeeded in procuring important and valuable legislation for the people of his county. He was elected to the State Senate this year over ex-Senator Emson, a veteran Democratic politician, by a majority of 36, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Ocean county.

1880—Havens, Rep., 1,827; Blodgett, Dem., 1,747; Hooper, Gr'n'b'k, 33; scattering, 2.

1883—Cranmer, Rep., 1,619; Emson, Dem., 1,583; Estlow, Gr'n'b'k, 39.

Passaic County.

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Griggs was born at Newton, Sussex county, July 10th, 1849, and having been prepared for college entered Lafayette College, at Easton, whence he was graduated in the Class of 1868. He immediately entered the law office of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, and after pursuing his studies there for some time removed to Paterson, entering the office of the Hon. Socrates Tuttle, of that city. He was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1871, and three years later received his license as counselor. Soon after his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by Mr. Tuttle, the firm being Tuttle & Griggs. About five years ago, Mr. Griggs opened an office for himself, and enjoys a large and increasingly lucrative practice. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly, from the old First District of Passaic county, then comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards of Paterson, Acquackanonk township and the city of Passaic. The Constitutional Amendments had just been adopted, and the Legislature

of 1876 addressed itself to the work of revising many of the laws and of conforming the legislation of the State to the amended Constitution. In this work Mr. Griggs took an active part, and many of the most important general laws were committed to him for revision and completion in their details. The Election Law of 1876 was among these measures. He was re-elected in 1876, and continued this same kind of work, his peculiar fitness therefor being readily conceded by his fellow-members. Very much against his will, and in fact against his positive declarations that he would not be a candidate, he was nominated for a third term by the Republicans of his district, who felt that success was only possible with him as their leader. But, although he made an exceptionally good run, the popular tide was strongly against his party, and he was defeated. In 1878 he was appointed counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which office he held until, in 1879, he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson, when he declined a re-election to the position given him by the County Board. He was re-appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1880, '81 and '82, his term being from May to May. Last year Mr. Griggs took a prominent part in legislation, and proved himself an able debater. He was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and Unfinished Business, and of the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund; and a member of the Committees on Finance, Engrossed Bills, Treasurer's Accounts, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1879—Hobart, Rep., 5,546; Hopper, Dem., 3,647; Wan, Gr'n'b'k, 122.

1882—Griggs, Rep., 6,150; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,968; Beggs, 261; Carver, 77.

Salem County.

GEORGE HIRES.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Hires was born in Elsinboro, Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a staunch and earnest Republican. Not a partisan, but so thoroughly imbued with the principles and purposes of the party as to act from a conscientious devotion to duty—never seeking office, but

always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to win success. In 1867 he was elected Sheriff, which office he filled with entire credit to himself and to the county. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., the extensive glass manufacturers at Quinton. By his industry, integrity and wise foresight, he has enjoyed a remarkably successful business career.

Last year Mr. Hires was Chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Engrossed Bills, and of the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings and Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committees on Corporations and Passed Bills.

1878—Keasbey, Rep., 2,822; Grier, Dem., 2,504; Dickerson, Gr'n'b'k, 335; Cooper, Tem., 310.

1881—Hires, Rep., 3,062; Casper, Dem., 2,401; Atkinson, Gr'n'b'k, 99.

Somerset County.

EUGENE SOLOMON DOUGHTY.

(Dem., Somerville.)

Senator Doughty is a son of the late Major-General Solomon Doughty, and a brother of Joshua Doughty, who, at one time, was a State Senator from Somerset county. All his lifetime he has been identified with the growth and progress of his native State of New Jersey. He was born at Doughty's Mills, Morris county, May 11th, 1812. He was formerly a farmer and miller in that county, but moved to Somerset in 1838, where he entered into a co-partnership with his brother Joshua in the dry goods and general merchandise business. Afterwards he engaged in the lumber business in Somerville, in which he has continued to the present day. At one time he was largely interested in the lumber-cutting business in Pennsylvania. In 1850, when Somerset was a Republican county, he was elected to the House of Assembly, and re-elected the following year. He has been a stockholder of the State Bank of Elizabeth since 1843, and was a Director for thirty years. For the past fourteen years he has been President of the Somerset County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a man of great force of character, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and remarkable for his kindness to the poor.

Last year he served on the Committee on Corporations and on the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1878—Schenck, Rep., 2,734; Doughty, Dem., 2,472; Opie, Gr'n'b'k, 223.

1881—Doughty, Dem., 2,525; Schenck, Rep., 2,453; Coriell, 66.

Sussex County.

LEWIS COCHRAN.

(Dem., Newton.)

Senator Cochran was born at Newton, February 8th, 1843, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1868, and as a counselor at the February term, 1872. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex county for several years, and was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for the same county by Governor Parker, March 25th, 1874, and was re-appointed by Governor McClellan five years later. He was a delegate to the last National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and he received 81 votes (86 being necessary for a nomination) in the last Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention, at which Hon. Henry S. Harris was nominated for Congress. Last fall Mr. Cochran's name was presented as a candidate at the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention, and received much support.

In the session of 1883 he served as a member of the Committees on Education and Riparian Rights, and the Joint Committee on Printing.

1879—Lawrence, Dem., 2,669; Stiles, Rep., 2,395.

1882—Cochran, Dem., 2,703; Stiles, Rep., 2,542; Smith, 76.

Union County.

BENJAMIN A. VAIL.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Senator Vail was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15th, 1844. He was a member of the Rahway Common Council for two years, and was member of Assembly in the years 1876, '77. He is a lawyer by profession.

He is now serving his second term in the State Senate. In 1878 he was elected by a majority of 454 over Mar-

tine, Dem., and in 1881 he was re-elected by a majority of 364 over Hyer, Dem. He is one of the ablest members of the Senate, and he always takes a leading part in the proceedings of that body.

Last year Mr. Vail was Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary and Fisheries, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Riparian Rights, Lunatic Asylums and Soldiers' Home at Newark.

1878—Vail, Rep., 4,758; Martine, Dem., 4,304; Whitney, Gr'n'b'k, 784.

1881—Vail, Rep., 4,520; Hyer, Dem., 4,156; Urner, Gr'n'b'k, 368.

Warren County.

GEORGE H. BEATTY.

(Dem., Hope.)

Senator Beatty was born in Vienna, Warren county, December 13th, 1815. He is a farmer by occupation, but was formerly a dealer in stock cattle and sheep. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1854, '55 and '56. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Hardwick Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twenty-five years, a Director of the Warren County House for five years, and he has held many other township offices. He is a trusted and prominent member of his party, and has taken an active interest in promoting its welfare for a number of years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Fisheries, Federal Relations and Passed Bills.

1878—Cramer, Rep., 2,572; Beatty, Dem., 2,333; Davis, Gr'n'b'k, 1,555; Pursel, Ind. Dem., 573.

1881—Beatty, Dem., 3,486; Howey, Rep., 2,801; Davis, Gr'n'b'k, 279.

Summary.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 12	DEMOCRATS, 9 = 21
HOUSE—REPUBLICANS, 26	DEMOCRATS, 34 = 60
—	—
38	43 = 81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, ⁴5.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions

on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business

has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

- A Committee of Ways and Means;
- A Committee on the Judiciary;
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College;
- A Committee on Education;
- A Committee on Elections;
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
- A Committee on Militia;
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
- A Committee on Corporations;
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
- A Committee on Unfinished Business;
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
- A Committee on Stationery;
- A Committee on Riparian Rights;
- A Committee on Revision of Laws;
- A Committee on Fisheries;
- A Committee on Railroads and Canals;
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts ;
- A Committee on the State Prison ;
- A Committee on Public Printing ;
- A Committee on the Library ;
- A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums ;
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings ;
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation ;
- A Committee on Passed Bills ;
- A Committee on Sinking Fund ;
- A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark ;
- A Committee on Reform School for Boys ;
- A Committee on Industrial School for Girls ;
- A Committee on the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken ; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the

member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be: "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF THE HOUSE, ADOPTED IN
THE SESSION OF 1883.

[See Minutes, pp. 215, 781, 798.]

Add a new rule, as follows:

"Every bill referred to any committee shall be reported within ten days after reference, unless the House, on application of the committee, shall give further time to the committee, which extension of time, if granted, shall be for a time specified."

Add to Rule 46 the words:

"And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS.

Atlantic County.

EDWARD NORTH.

(Rep., Hammonton.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county.

Dr. North was born in West Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, July 29th, 1841, and is a physician and surgeon by profession. He came to New Jersey in the fall of 1858, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1868, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected Coroner of Atlantic county twice, and a member the Town Council of Hammonton once. He is President of the Atlantic County Medical Society.

1882—Bryant, Rep., 1,917; Thompson, Dem., 1,497; Tilton, Tem., 277; Davis, Gr'n'b'k, 94.

1883—North, Rep., 1,956; Osgood, Dem., 1,738; Tilton, Pro., 234.

Bergen County.*First District.*

PETER R. WORTENDYKE.

(Dem., Pascack.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington.

Mr. Wortendyke was born at Chestnut Ridge, Bergen county, April 7th, 1822, and is a farmer. He was Township Collector during the years 1853, '55, '56, '66, '67 and '68; Chosen Freeholder in 1859, '60, '61 and '82, and Commissioner of Appeal in 1875, '76 and '77. He is now serving his second term in the House of Assembly. Last

year he was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business and of the Special Committee to investigate Charges of Bribery.

1882—Wortendyke, Dem., 1,954; Bogart, Rep., 1,641; Scattering, 28.

1883—Wortendyke, Dem., 1,766; Williams, Rep., 1,432; Buckley, Pro., 82.

Second District.

JACOB W. DOREMUS.

(Dem., Arcola.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Franklin and Hohokus.

Mr. John W. Doremus, Democrat, was elected in this District at the regular State election, by a majority of 244 over Bogert, Republican, but he died on November 10th. The Governor ordered a special election to fill the vacancy to be held on December 18th.

Mr. Jacob W. Doremus was born in Bergen county, N. J., and is about fifty-three years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and resides on a beautiful homestead near Arcola.

His Republican opponent was Mr. Peter Ackerman, of Midland township, a gentleman of much popularity, and Mr. Doremus' victory over him proves that the latter is held in very high esteem by the people of the district.

1882—Van Bussum, Dem., 1,511; Bogert, Rep., 1,435.

1883—John W. Doremus, Dem., 1,547; Bogert, Rep., 1,303; Rapelja, Pro., 12.

Special election—Doremus, Dem., 1,019; Ackerman, Rep., 973.

Burlington County.

First District.

THEODORE BUDD.

(Dem., Pemberton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield.

Mr. Budd was born on a farm in Southampton township, Burlington county, N. J., November, 7th, 1833. He is a farmer, and also one of the largest cranberry growers in the State. For two hundred years his ancestors have all been farmers. He is a lineal descendant of the family of William Budd, who came to Burlington county in 1678, one year after that settlement was made. His revered ancestor was a large locator of lands in that county, and it is under his title some of the best property there is now held. His share of the proprietary right is at present owned by the subject of this sketch, to whom it has descended in the regular line of ancestry. Mr. Budd was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1866 to 1869. As an active Democratic politician he has no superior in the county. He is serving his second term in the Legislature.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries, and Commerce and Navigation, and on the Special Committee on Bribery at Elections.

1882—Budd, Dem., 2,225; Foley, Rep., 1,181; Brown, Tem., 320.

1883—Budd, Dem., 1,904; Rockhill, Rep., 1,417; Brown, Pro., 162.

Second District.

STACY H. SCOTT.

(Dem., Burlington.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly City, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willinboro.

Mr. Scott was born near Burlington City, April 24th, 1831, and is a farmer. His first ancestor in the county was Benjamin Scott, one of the London Commissioners who located the town which now comprises Burlington City, in 1677. He was of Quaker stock, and he settled on a tract of land about 3,000 acres in extent. The present member holds 70 acres of that tract, which has never been out of the family since its original settlement by his ancestor. Mr. Scott has held many positions of trust. He was on the Township Committee of Burlington township, and served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 almost continuously to 1883. In 1881, he was defeated by Hon. Thomas M. Locke for

member of Assembly, but the year following Mr. Scott turned the tables on Mr. Locke.

Last year Mr. Scott was Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, and a member of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1882—Scott, Dem., 2,108; Locke, Rep., 1,751; Jessup, 19.

1883—Scott, Dem., 1,825; Gangewer, Rep., 1,704; Haines, Pro., 377.

Third District.

THOMAS J. ALCOTT.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland.

Mr. Alcott was born in Mount Holly, January 24th, 1840. He is manufacturer of the T. J. Alcott patent turbine water-wheels and mill machinery. He served as Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Twenty-Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. In 1882 this Assembly District gave a Democratic majority of 256, and last year Mr. Alcott's majority over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Barrows, was 656.

1882—Cronk, Dem., 2,158; Palmer, Rep., 1,902; Peacock, 70.

1883—Alcott, Rep., 2,108; Barrows, Dem., 1,452; Peacock, 122.

Camden County.

First District.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28th, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February

term, 1880. He never held public office before, and is the youngest member of the House.

1882—Borton, Dem., 1,889; Dudley, Rep., 1,534; Bon-sall, Ind. Rep., 727; Woodhull, 84; Freeman, 14.

1883—Armstrong, Rep., 2,387; Borton, Dem., 2,043.

Second District.

JOHN W. BRANNING.

(Dem., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Branning was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1847. He is a lumber merchant. He was a Chosen Freeholder from the Fifth Ward, Camden, in 1880, and was elected Councilman-at-large for the city of Camden in 1881, his term as such expiring in 1884.

1882—Bamford, Rep., 2,004; Branning, Dem., 1,898; Appden, 36.

1883—Branning, Dem., 2,122; Varney, Rep., 1,705; Bingham, Pro., 241.

Third District.

CLAYTON STAFFORD.

(Rep., Ellisburg.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow.

Mr. Stafford was born near Glendale, Camden county, October 3d, 1854, and is a farmer. He is at present Clerk of Delaware township. Last year Mr. Stafford served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Industrial School for Girls.

1882—Stafford, Rep., 1,756; Da Costa, Dem., 1,552.

1883—Stafford, Rep., 1,623; Alexander, Dem., 1,437.

Cape May County.

JESSE D. LUDLAM.

(Dem., South Dennisville.)

The District embraces the entire county.

Mr. Ludlam was born in Dennisville, February 28th, 1840, and is a farmer and dealer in cedar lumber. He is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Cape May county, and was educated in the public schools and Pennington Seminary. For ten years he was a member of the Township Committee, during five of which he acted as Chairman. He served three years in the Board of Chosen Freeholders—from 1881 to 1883. He was District Clerk of the Public Schools for twelve years, and Inspector of Election four years. In 1879 he was elected as member of Assembly from Cape May county by a majority of 18 over Williams, Rep., but in the year following he was defeated by Richardson, Rep., by a majority of 212.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committee on Fisheries.

1881—Ludlam, Dem., 1,060; Gandy, Rep., 981; Post, Gr'n'b'k, 68.

1883—Ludlam, Dem., 928; Stevens, Rep., 774; Middleton, Gr'n'b'k, 29.

Cumberland County.

JEREMIAH H. LUPTON.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second and Third Wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hope-well, Stoe Creek and Greenwich.

Mr. Lupton was born in Bridgeton, N. J., July 10th, 1812, and is a Conveyancer and Justice of the Peace. In his early days he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was appointed Postmaster in 1841, was Engrossing Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1871 and 1872, was a census taker in 1870, was City Recorder for two years, 1870 and 1871, is at present, and has been for several years, Assessor, and held many other township, ward and city offices.

1882—Smalley, Dem., 1,807; Seeley, Rep., 1,647; Glaspey, Gr'n'b'k, 583.

1883—Lupton, Rep., 1,953; Kienzle, Dem., 1,561; Jones, Gr'n'b'k, 117.

Second District.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

(Rep., Millville.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield.

Mr. Campbell was born at Williamstown, Gloucester county, N. J., July 26th, 1844, and is a glassblower by trade. He has served seven years as Trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Millville, and for five years he was a member of the Board of Education of that town. He works at his trade every day, and considers his calling a grand one. His only object in life, he says, is to elevate labor, and to harmonize it and capital, believing those interests to be mutual. To that end he is contributing his influence, and he hopes to see it accomplished before he takes his exit to another world.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, Federal Relations and Passed Bills.

1882—Campbell, Rep., 1,727; Baker, Dem., 1,616; Sailor, Gr'n'b'k, 390.

1883—Campbell, Rep., 1,944; McKeag, Dem., 1,424; Butler, Gr'n'b'k, 206.

Essex County.

First District.

GEORGE B. HARRISON.

(Rep., Caldwell.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin.

Mr. Harrison was born November 17th, 1843, at Caldwell. He commenced fitting himself to enter college when the war broke out, rendering his presence necessary

at home. He has been engaged, since 1862, in business—fifteen years of it in managing a stage line between Caldwell and Montclair. He is now engaged in running a feed mill at Montclair. He has been a Trustee of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church for the past eight years, and was its Treasurer for five years.

1882—Parsons, Rep., 1,657; Sanford, Dem., 1,287; Bingham, 100.

1883—Harrison, Rep., 1,814; Howe, Dem., 1,410; Vreeland, Nat., 102.

Second District.

DAVID A. BELL.

(Rep., Orange.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange,

Mr. Bell was born in Scotland, February 28th, 1837. He is a coal merchant and a dealer in masons' materials. In 1880 he was elected a member of the West Orange Township Committee, and was Chairman of that body for one term.

1882—Gill, Rep., 1,999; Meeker, Dem., 1,481; Alphonse, 21.

1883—Bell, Rep., 1,921; Seymour, Dem., 1,650; Williams, Pro., 34; Ryerson, Gr'n'b'k, 15.

Third District.

EDWARD Q. KEASBEY.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Clinton, Livingston, Millburn, South Orange, West Orange and the Fourteenth Ward of Newark.

Mr. Keasbey was born in Salem, N. J., July 27th, 1849, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated at Princeton College in 1869, and at Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1872.

1882—Hutchinson, Rep., 1,513; Rogers, Dem., 1,117; Robertson, Ind. Rep., 53.

1883—Keasbey, Rep., 1,658; Shannon, Dem., 1,150; McCullough, 23.

Fourth District.

HERMAN LEHLBACK.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Lehlback was born in Baden, Germany, July 3d, 1845, and is a surveyor by profession.

1882—Young, Rep., 1,690; Hendry, Dem., 1,514; Koch, 24.

1883—Lehlback, Rep., 1,943; Stevens, Dem., 1,471.

Fifth District.

RUSH BURGESS.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the First, Fourth and the Fifteenth Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Burgess was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 20th, 1838. He carries on the real estate and insurance business at 790 Broad Street, Newark. Formerly he was in the commission and wholesale grocery business.

Mr. Burgess comes from old Plymouth Colony. He is a descendant of Thomas Burgess, who came to this country in 1630 from England, and with his young family settled in that part of Plymouth called Duxbury. He removed from there to Sandwich in 1638, and became a noted man among his fellows. He was called Goodman Burgess. Gideon Burgess, grandfather of Rush Burgess, removed to New York State in 1807, when William, the father of Rush (who now lives in Newark, aged 84), was 7 years old, and settled in Herkimer county, then almost a wilderness. In the year 1852 William Burgess removed to Virginia, and settled on Hatcher's Run, in Dinwiddie county—a place known as Burgess' Mills—during the war a battle-ground, and Mr. Burgess' house was used by Gen. Hancock's forces as a hospital. When the war came on, Rush Burgess was known as a pronounced Union man. In 1861, when a meeting was held at the Court House in Petersburg, at which resolutions were offered instructing the delegate (Thomas Branch) of the State Convention to vote for the secession of Virginia, Mr. Burgess arose

in his place and made an earnest appeal against secession, notwithstanding the high state of feeling then existing among the people. In 1862 Mr. Burgess had to choose between three alternatives—go in the Confederate army, to a Confederate prison, or leave home and family. He chose the latter, and came through the lines and remained a refugee from his home until the close of the war, when he returned to commence life anew. In 1868 and 1869 he was Mayor of Petersburg. From 1869 to 1874 he was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of Virginia, with his office at Richmond. He was then nominated for Congress by the Republican party against ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, and was defeated by 646 votes in a district since varying from 1,800 to 2,800 Democratic majority. In July, 1878, he removed to Newark with his family. He was never in the Confederate service in any capacity.

1882—Arbuckle, Dem., 1,987; Brewster, Rep., 1,907; Bucklin, 30.

1883—Burgess, Rep., 2,095; Arbuckle, Dem., 1,953; Haines, Gr'n'b'k, 20.

Sixth District.

FREDERICK S. FISH.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the Second and Third Wards, and First District of the Seventh Ward, city of Newark.

Mr. Fish was born in Newark, February 5th, 1852, and is a counselor-at-law. He is a son of Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, deceased. He graduated from the Rochester University in 1873, and commenced the practice of law November 22d, 1876. He was elected City Attorney of Newark in March, 1880, and held that position up to the commencement of the present year. For several years past he has been annually chosen a member of the Board of Directors of the Newark Board of Trade. He has been identified with Republican politics since he commenced the practice of law, and for over six years he has been a member of both City and County Republican Committees. He has identified himself with all public improvements looking to the welfare of the city of Newark, in its social, religious, commercial and other interests. He has been Secretary of the Essex County Bar Association

since its organization, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Essex Law Library. His standing at the bar is excellent, and he has succeeded in establishing for himself an extensive practice.

1882—Murphy, Dem., 1,672; Pennington, Rep., 1,507.

1883—Fish, Rep., 1,748; Murphy, Dem., 1,607; Bross, 20.

Seventh District.

WILLIAM E. O'CONNOR.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the Sixth Ward and the Second and Third Districts of the Seventh Ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. O'Connor is the youngest son of the late and much lamented Major Thomas O'Connor, who was Speaker of the House in 1883. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 28th, 1857, and is the second youngest member of the House, Mr. Armstrong, of Camden, being his junior. He removed with his father and family from Boston to Newark when he was but five years of age, and has lived in that city ever since. He graduated from St. Benedict's College, Newark, and also from Miller & Stockwell's New Jersey Business College in 1874. He has filled several clerical positions, and is now with the firm of W. H. Hamilton & Co., furniture and carpet dealers, Newark. He was elected Alderman in the Seventh Ward of that city to fill his father's unexpired term, last October, and in November following he was elected to the Legislature from the District which his father represented last year.

1882—O'Connor, Dem., 2,074; Chandler, Rep., 1,351.

1883—O'Connor, Dem., 1,927; Chandler, Rep., 1,640; Quinn, Gr'n'b'k, 8.

Eighth District.

CHARLES HOLZWORTH.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District consists of the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. Holzworth was born in Waiblingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on November 13th, 1835, and came to this

country in August, 1849. He has been ever since a resident of Newark, where he learned his trade at harness-making, at which he is steadily employed. For the past two years he has occupied the position of Superintendent of the Newark Harness Manufacturing Company, a co-operative Union of journeyman harnessmakers. He has represented the Thirteenth Ward of Newark for years in the Republican City and County Committees, has been a delegate to many important conventions of his party, and represented his ward for four years in the Common Council of Newark. He served as a member of the Legislature in 1877. In December, 1882, he was appointed by Mayor Lang a member of the Newark Excise Board for a term of three years.

1882—Hill, Dem., 1,584; Roder, Rep., 1,430; Hanle, 29.

1883—(Recount)—Holzworth, Rep., 1,535; Wismer, Dem., 1,510; Blank, 20.

Ninth District.

JOHN LACEY ARMITAGE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the Ninth and Tenth Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Armitage was born in Newark, October 26th, 1851, and is engaged in the manufacture of varnish, in that city. At one time he was a law student. He was elected School Commissioner, to fill a vacancy, in 1880, and the following year he was elected as such for a full term, which expires the present year. In 1881 this Legislative District was carried by Mr. Smith, Republican, by a majority of 504 over Mr. Baxter, Democrat.

Last year Mr. Armitage achieved distinction by his strong advocacy of the bills he introduced for the reduction of tolls over the Newark plank road and ferry. He was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Treasurer's Accounts.

1882—Armitage, Dem., 1,646; Smith, Rep., 1,389; Lyer, 135.

1883—Armitage, Dem., 1,838; Martin, Rep., 1,662.

Tenth District.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the Fifth and Twelfth Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 31st, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He has generally taken a prominent part in the politics of Newark, and his influence, in his own ward particularly, is very strong. At Democratic Gubernatorial conventions he has held much sway. He has served on the Essex County Public Road Board for three terms of two years each, and held other positions of honor and trust. Last year he took a prominent part in legislation, especially in the interest of wage-workers; and he advocated with success the passage of the bill, which he introduced, providing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison with the name of that institution. The bill passed the Senate and was approved by the Governor. He was Chairman of the Committee on Passed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, and Claims and Revolutionary Pensions; also, of the Special Committee on Bribery at Elections.

1882—Harrigan, Dem., 1,830; Hallgring, Rep., 1,117; Nolan, 62.

1883—Harrigan, Dem., 2,091; Hubbard, Rep., 950.

Gloucester County.

JOB S. HAINES.

(Rep., Mickleton.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Haines was born in Gloucester County, and is about forty-six years of age. He is a farmer, surveyor and conveyancer, and of Quaker ancestry. He is well and popularly known in that section of the State, and has earned for himself a high reputation for integrity by reason of the successful and satisfactory manner in which he has acted as administrator of a number of estates—small and large. In 1881 the District was carried by Mr.

Hewitt, Democrat, by a majority of 145 over Mr. Craft, Republican.

Last year he served on the Committees on Elections and Federal Relations, and on the Special Committees on Bribery at Elections and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

1882—Haines, Rep., 3,170 ; Hewitt, Dem., 2,754 ; McIntosh, 124.

1883—Haines, Rep., 3,122 ; Glover, Dem., 2,678 ; Walter, Gr'n'b'k, 134.

Hudson County.

First District.

CORNELIUS S. SEE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. See was born in New Brunswick, N. J., September 29th, 1847, and is a lawyer by profession. He practices law both in the States of New York and New Jersey. For the past four years he has been President of the Hudson County Republican General Committee, and has been a member of that body for the past twelve years.

1882—Wanser, Rep., 1,313 ; Fisk, Dem., 950 ; McLaughlin, 20 ; Greenwood, 30.

1883—See, Rep., 1,356 ; Fleming, Dem., 1,014.

Second District.

JOSEPH T. KELLY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Kelly was born in Jersey City, December 14th, 1849. He now carries on a meat and vegetable market, but formerly kept canal stores and stables. He never held a political office before his election to the Legislature, although he has always been a zealous and active

worker for the best interests of his party. His friends have frequently urged him to allow the use of his name for different offices, but he always declined, until he accepted the nomination for the Legislature.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business and a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

1882—Kelly, Dem., 963; O'Rourke, Ind. Dem., 440; Sheeran, Ind. Dem., 509; Murphy, Ind. Dem., 538.

1883—Kelly, Dem., 1,889; Wilcox, Rep., 493.

Third District.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November, 5th, 1850, and is a book-keeper. About ten years ago he prospected through Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico with a silver mining party many months, and, since his return, he has held a position of trust in the Collection Department of Jersey City. For many years he has been connected with the National Guard of the State, having joined the Fourth Regiment as a private, and passed through all the grades to the position of Major. He was appointed by Governor Ludlow as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion, at Yorktown, Va., an honor of which Mr. Dickinson feels very proud. Last summer he accompanied the American Rifle Team to Europe as its historian.

1882—Cator, Rep., 1,468; Dingler, Dem., 1,274.

1883—Dickinson, Rep., 1,688; Quimby, Dem., 1,080.

Fourth District.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, and is an editor and literary writer. He was for-

merly a school teacher. At seventeen years of age he graduated at the State Normal College of Connecticut. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years, previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. Since that time he has edited the trade publications of the American News Company for nine years, and he has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was President of the Board of Education of Jersey City in 1874, and served as a member of that body, from that year until 1878. He was defeated for the House of Assembly in 1881 by only seven votes.

Last year he acted as Speaker *pro tem.* several times, when he acquitted himself with credit. He was chairman of the Joint Committee on State Library, and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Militia.

1882—Chapman, Dem., 1,128; Brautigam, Rep., 1,070.

1883—Chapman, Dem., 1,227; Dayton, Rep., 1,084.

Fifth District.

FRANK O. COLE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Cole was born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 24th, 1846. He carries on a drug store in Jersey City. At the age of fifteen (in 1861) he enlisted in the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, and served four years and nine months—the first year in the hospital department and the remainder of the time in the ranks. He took part in the battles of Baton Rouge, Knox's Plantation, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and the siege of Port Hudson. He has always been an active and consistent Republican.

Last year he proved himself an able and energetic legislator. He served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, and Passed Bills.

1882—Cole, Rep., 1,421; Van Alstyne, Dem., 839.

1883—Cole, Rep., 1,680; Donnell, Dem., 738.

Sixth District.

JAMES C. CLARKE.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne.

Mr. Clarke was born in Cranbury, Middlesex county, N. J., July 21st, 1847, and is a dentist by profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, and was Chairman of the Hudson County Democratic General Committee for 1876. In the same year he was defeated for member of the Board of Education, but was renominated and elected in the following year, when he served two years. He was appointed one of the Assessors of Jersey City in 1877, and has filled that office up to the present time. In 1880 he ran for member of Assembly, and was defeated by Hon. J. Herbert Potts, after having polled the largest Democratic vote ever cast in that District.

He moved to South Amboy when but three years of age, and at sixteen removed to New Brunswick, where he finished his education at a private school kept by Mr. Thompson, a former Principal of Rutgers Grammar School. At eighteen he removed to Jersey City, where he has since resided. He commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. J. C. Robins, of the latter city, and continued with him until the year 1870, when he commenced practicing for himself, and continues to do so at the present time. He is one of the most prominent dentists in New Jersey, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Dental Association for three years. He was unanimously elected President of that body for the year 1880, and is now on the State Board of Examiners of Dentists.

This is his third term in the Legislature. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights and State Library.

1882—Clarke, Dem., 2,058; Potter, Rep., 1,804.

1883—Clarke, Dem., 2,275; Ellison, Rep., 1,691.

Seventh District.

DENNIS McLAUGHLIN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in Ireland, November 17th, 1848, and is engaged in the business of a news dealer and tobacconist, which he has followed since 1866. In the paid Fire Department of Jersey City he was Foreman of Engine Company No. 6, from June 6th, 1871, to April 14th, 1877. He was Alderman from the Second District from May 6th, 1873, to May 4th, 1877. He has been Assessor in the Second District from April 13th, 1877, to the present time. He was the only Democrat who held an office in the Fire Department under the Republican administration, and was the youngest man in any such position—being then only twenty-two years of age.

He came to this country when but eighteen months old, and has lived in Jersey City ever since. His majority for Alderman in 1873 was 365; as an Independent Democrat in 1875, 538; and as regular Democrat, for Assembly, in 1881, over all, 1,691.

This is his third term in the Legislature. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Incidental Expenses, and a member of the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1882—McLaughlin, Dem., 2,927; Haywood, Rep., 609.

1883—McLaughlin, Dem., 3,144; Layburn, Rep., 570.

Eighth District.

MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the towns of Harrison and Kearney.

Mr. O'Donnell was born in Ireland, December 25th, 1846. He is Yardmaster of the Central Stock Yard and Transit Company, at Hackensack River Abattoir, Hudson county, and has been engaged in the same business over twenty-five years, having commenced it when a boy. This is the first time he ever held public office.

1882—Shannon, Dem., 1,522; Gregory, Rep., 687; Heritage, Ind. Rep., 293; Whiteside, 18.

1883—O'Donnell, Dem., 1,653; Parker, Jr., Rep., 1,082.

Ninth District.

MARTIN STELJES.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Steljes was born in Germany, September 21st, 1834. He is in the wine and liquor business in New York City, being of the firm of Buck & Steljes, which has existed for the last twenty-eight years. In April, 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken, without any opposition, for a term of five years. He is a Trustee of the German-American School in the Martha Institute, Hoboken, having held that position for the last seven years. For the last three years he has been a Director of the Produce Bank of New York. In 1882 he was elected Assemblyman in the Ninth District—it being considered Republican—by a majority of 232 over John R. Wiggins, Republican. He was re-elected last fall.

Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Stationery and Lunatic Asylums.

1882—Steljes, Dem., 1,109; Wiggins, Rep., 877.

1883—Steljes, Dem., 990; Brown, Rep., 744.

Tenth District.

AUGUSTUS A. RICH.

(Dem., West Hoboken.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union.

Mr. Rich was born at Brooklyn, Kings county, N. Y., December 28th, 1851, but he has resided thirty years in Hudson county. By profession he is a lawyer, having been admitted as an attorney at term of November, 1874, and as counselor at term of February, 1878. He has never before held office except while serving as Town Attorney of West Hoboken, a position he now fills, and School Trustee, to fill a vacancy, from October, 1881, to April, 1882. He has been actively engaged in politics since he became of age, and was for many years a member of the Hudson County Democratic General Committee, and in 1877 was Chairman of that body.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, and member of the Committees on Judiciary and Sinking Fund.

1882—Rich, Dem., 1,612; Gardner, Rep., 871.

1883—Rich, Dem., 1,480; Pepper, Rep., 930.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

JOHN VANHORN ROBBINS.

(Dem., Ringoes.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood and Raritan.

Dr. Robbins was born at Washington, Warren county, N. J., December 12th, 1835, and is a physician by profession. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. After a course of instruction in the High School, he attended a select school in Port Colden, a village a few miles distant from Washington. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine in the University of New York, where he graduated in 1859. During his course of instruction there, he attended extra lectures and sessions in the summer season, thereby receiving a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine. Directly after graduating, he located and began practice in Somerset county, N. J. Here he soon built up a successful and extensive practice, and by his skillfulness as a physician and integrity of character, endeared himself to the hearts of the people. In 1867 he moved to Lambertville, Hunterdon county, and opened a drug store, at the same time pursuing his profession as a physician. While living here he gave some attention to politics, and was elected Councilman. This office he held for three years. He was also City Treasurer for one year. In 1875 he removed to Ringoes, where he now resides, and where a large practice welcomed him.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Lunatic Asylums; also, of the Special Committee on Riparian Rights.

1882—Robbins, Dem., 1,568; Palmer, Rep., 1,166; Bellis, Pro., 218; Fisher, Gr'n'b'k, 152.

1883—Robbins, Dem., 2,138; Bellis, Rep., 1,312; Fritz, Gr'n'b'k, 74.

Second District.

WILLIAM HOWARD LAKE.

(Dem., Oak Grove.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon,

Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough.

Mr. Lake was born in Delaware township, Hunterton county, April 21st, 1850. He now follows the business of a miller, but was formerly engaged in farming.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Reform School for Boys, and a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business and Printing.

1882—Lake, Dem., 1,907; Curtis, Rep., 918; Fulper, Dem., 451; Race, Gr'n'b'k, 165.

1883—Lake, Dem., 2,404; Bush, Rep., 1,588; Sine, Gr'n'b'k, 144.

Mercer County.

First District.

A. JUDSON RUE.

(Rep., Dutch Neck.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington.

Mr. Rue was born at Dutch Neck, Mercer county, N. J., November 20th, 1850, on his father's farm. He was educated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, was valedictorian of his class, and graduated in June, 1875. He taught the district school in his native village, and while thus engaged he studied law with Senator Vanderbilt. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and at a later period he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Mercer county, a position he now holds. He never was a candidate for any political office until nominated for the House of Assembly. He is a young man of much ability, and will make a very useful member of the Legislature.

1882—Lewis, Rep., 2,320; Robison, Dem., 1,865; Wyckoff, Tem., 22.

1883—Rue, Rep., 2,451; Cornell, Dem., 2,347.

Second District.

JOSEPH H. APPLEGATE.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth and Seventh Wards of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Applegate is a native of Trenton and about forty-seven years of age. He is at present foreman of the provision department of D. P. Forst & Co., of that city. In his early life he followed the occupation of brickmaking, having worked side by side with ex-Senator John Taylor in the same yard for a number of years. In 1861 Mr. Applegate entered the employment of Forst & Taylor, provision merchants, in Trenton, and ever since he has remained a faithful employe of that house, now under the name of D. P. Forst & Co., Mr. Taylor having withdrawn from it some years ago. Mr. Applegate has always been a prominent member of the Trenton Fire Department, while, at the same time, he has taken a leading part in local politics. He is an adopted son of the late Hugh Hamilton, of Trenton.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Printing.

1882—Applegate, Rep., 2,146; Rider, Dem., 1,850.

1883—Applegate, Rep., 2,082; Fell, Dem., 2,013; Caine, Pro., 29.

Third District.

JOHN CAMINADE.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards of the city of Trenton, and the whole of the borough of Chambersburg.

Mr. Caminade was born in the city of Trenton, November 23d, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, State Normal and Model Schools, and graduated from the latter in February, 1871. He learned the trade of ornamental and sign painting, which he followed for eight or nine years. Afterwards he engaged as a salesman in the pottery business, and subsequently he embarked in the brush and paint trade. He never held public office before he was elected to the Legislature. From early manhood he has belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department of Trenton, always taking an active part in it, and he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Washington Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was the first treasurer. He still retains his membership in the company. At the convention which nominated him for the Assembly, 722 ballots were taken before a choice was made. The contest lasted two nights and part of a day, and the nomination was not made until the day before

the election. He was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate in the district.

1882—Convery, Dem., 1,967; Sedam, Rep., 1,550.

1883—Caminade, Dem., 2,167; Johnston, Rep., 1,660; MacKenzie, Pro., 143.

Middlesex County.

First District.

EDWARD S. SAVAGE.

(Dem., Woodbridge.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Savage was born at Rahway, Union county, N. J., July 1st, 1854, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the son of ex-Judge George W. Savage, of Rahway. Upon leaving school he took a three-years course at Chester, Pa., in civil engineering. Having a predilection for the study of the law, he abandoned the further study of engineering and entered the law office of Courtlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, in 1873, where he remained until 1877, when he was admitted to the New Jersey bar. In 1874 Mr. Savage entered Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1876, and was admitted to the New York bar. He practiced law in Newark from 1877 to 1880, when he removed his office to New York, and formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Miller, formerly of Albany, N. Y., retaining an office at Woodbridge, where he resides. He is counsel of the township of Woodbridge, which position he has held for the past five years. The district which Mr. Savage represents in the Legislature is one of the closest in the State, and requires a popular Democrat to succeed even by a small majority.

1882—Freeman, Dem., 1,596; Armstrong, Rep., 1,324.

1883—Savage, Dem., 1,457; Martin, Rep., 1,360; Parker, Pro., 76.

Second District.

WILLIAM R. JERNEE.

(Dem., New Brunswick)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Third and Sixth Wards of the city of New Brunswick,

and the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy.

Mr. Jernee was born at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, August 28th, 1853. He is a manufacturer of mineral waters, etc., in New Brunswick, and at Spring Lake, N. J. Mr. Jernee's opponent in 1882 was Mr. W. H. Fisher, who was prominent as an aspirant for the nomination at the Democratic Convention at which the former was nominated, and failing to succeed, Mr. Fisher announced himself as an Independent Democratic candidate. The Republicans, having made no nomination, placed the name of Mr. Fisher on their regular ticket in the district.

Last year Mr. Jernee defeated one of the most popular Republicans in the county, ex-Sheriff Roberts, by a majority of 1,106. In the session of 1883 Mr. Jernee served very acceptably as Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Federal Relations.

1882—Jernee, Dem., 2,428; Fisher, Ind. Dem., 1,741.

1883—Jernee, Dem., 2,214; Roberts, Rep., 1,108; Vanhorn, 34.

Third District.

ROBERT CARSON.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe.

Mr. Carson was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 26th, 1853. He is a dealer in hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, in that city. He was formerly a clerk in the New Brunswick post office. He was elected Alderman in the Second Ward in April, 1882, for a term of two years, and he is serving as chairman of the Committee on Gas and Lamps in the Board. He is a ready debater, and is well able to bear his share in the discussions which take place in the House. He has always been an active Republican.

1882—Goodwin, Rep., 2,248. No opposition.

1883—Carson, Rep., 1,617; Robison, Dem., 1,397; Kidder, 194.

Monmouth County.*First District.*

CHARLES H. BOUD.

(Dem., Farmingdale.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell.

Mr. Boud was born at Farmingdale, Monmouth county, N. J., October 3d, 1843. He is Superintendent of the Freehold and Squankum Marl Company, a position he has occupied since April 1st, 1882. Previous to that time he was, for nineteen and a half years, Station Master, jointly, of the New Jersey Southern and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from Howell township for three terms (1879, '80, '81), and during his last term was Director of the Board. He was Secretary of the Monmouth County Democratic Executive Committee for the year 1882.

1882—Forman, Dem., 2,243. No opposition.

1883—Boud, Dem., 2,389; Jewell, 210.

Second District.

THOMAS GREEN CHATTLE.

(Dem., Long Branch.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro, Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel.

Dr. Chattle was born at Green's Pond, Warren county, N. J., March 29th, 1834, and is a physician by profession. For seven years he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Ocean township, has been Secretary of the Board of Education since 1872, and is at present a member of the Board of Long Branch Commissioners.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Education, Claims and Revolutionary Pensions and Passed Bills.

1882—Chattle, Pro. Dem., 2,448; Cooper, Dem., 2,143.

1883—Chattle, Dem., 3,071; Ormerod, Rep., 2,365; Wycokoff, Gr'n'b'k, 50.

Third District.

ALFRED BEDLE STONEY.

(Dem., Keyport.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middletown, Raritan and Eatontown.

Captain Stoney was born at Keyport, Monmouth county, December 7th, 1842. He is Superintendent of the Keyport Steamboat Company, and has been connected with steamboats since his boyhood. He has been a member of the Board of Education from 1873 to the present time, and was elected Chairman of that body in March, 1882. He served, in 1877, as a member of the Board of Town Commissioners of Keyport, and he has filled several minor offices, both in town and township.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and a member of the Committees on Elections and Soldiers' Home, Newark.

1882—Stoney, Dem., 1,769; Griggs, Rep., 1,617; scattering, 19.

1883—Stoney, Dem., 1,947; Grant, Rep., 1,851; Loshen, Gr'n'b'k, 158.

Morris County.*First District.*

GEORGE WALKER JENKINS.

(Rep., Morristown, or Boonton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, November, 7th, 1849, and is a counselor-at-law. When a year old he removed with his parents to Boonton, where he still resides. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1870, and studied law with Parker & Keasbey, Newark, and also for some time at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to practice at the November term, 1873. He spent a few months in Europe, after which he opened an office at Morristown, where he still practices his profession. He was Journal Clerk of the State Senate in 1871-2-3-4. He is now counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county.

Last year he was one of the leaders of the minority on the floor of the House. He served on the Committees on Revision of Laws and Commerce and Navigation.

1882—Jenkins, Rep., 1,691; Quayle, Dem., 1,208; Genung, Gr'n'b'k, 104; Esten, Pro., 92.

1883—Jenkins, Rep., 1,791; Mulford, Gr'n'b'k, 126; Ball, Pro., 14.

Second District.

AMZI F. WEAVER.

(Rep., Oak Ridge, Passaic county.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Rockaway, Mount Olive and Roxbury.

Mr. Weaver was born in Jefferson township, Morris county, N. J., January 29th, 1843, and is a farmer. In 1866 he was Township Collector, but moved away the next year. He was elected Township Assessor in the spring of 1871, an office which he has held up to the present time, with the exception of one year, 1873. He took the State Census of 1875, and the Government Census of 1880, of Jefferson township. Simply by his own industry, he has worked himself up in life, having had only a chance for a limited education.

Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture and State Library, and on the Special Committee on Bribery at Elections.

1882—Weaver, Rep., 1,630; Bloxham, Dem., 1,120; Wentworth, Pro., 297; Hodgson, 42.

1883—Weaver, Rep., 1,480; Gardner, Dem., 1,068; Wentworth, Pro., 190.

Third District.

JAMES H. NEIGHBOUR.

(Dem., Dover.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington.

Mr. Neighbour was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1830, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated

from Lafayette College in 1848, and commenced the study of law with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Newark. He was admitted to the bar from the office of Hon. A. G. Richey, of Trenton, in 1852. He immediately commenced practice in Dover, Morris county, and has continued it actively up to the present time in all the courts of the State. For many years he was Trustee of the Public Schools in his township, and was a member of the first Common Council of Dover, in 1869, and also in 1870. Afterwards he was re-elected for a term of two years. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Lunatic Asylums, State Library, and the Special Committees on Riparian Rights and Bi-Centennial Celebration.

1882—Neighbour, Dem., 1,570; Hulshizer, Gr'n'b'k, 346; scattering, 25.

1883—Neighbour, Dem., 1,651; Howell, Rep., 982; Flarty, Gr'n'b'k, 105.

Ocean County.

AUGUSTUS W. IRONS.

(Dem., Toms River.)

There is but one legislative district in the entire county.

Mr. Irons was born at Toms River, October 1st, 1843. He was Surrogate of Ocean county for five years, from November 9th, 1875, to November 9th, 1880.

1882—Cranmer, Rep., 1,657; Harrison, Dem., 1,180; Bancroft, Gr'n'b'k, 32.

1883—Irons, Dem., 1,650; Larrabee, Rep., 1,512; Wood, Gr'n'b'k, 41.

Passaic County.

First District.

CLARK W. MILLS.

(Rep., Pompton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester, and Little Falls, and the First Ward of Paterson.

Mr. Mills was born at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., February 19th, 1832, and is a grain broker and farmer. He has been a member of the Produce Exchange of New York City from the time of its organization. In 1873 he was a member of the Township Committee of Montclair township, Essex county, and at the present time he is Chairman of the Township Committee of Pompton. He is also Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the district in which he resides.

Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, Miscellaneous Business, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1882—Mills, Rep., 1,472; Van Emburgh, Dem., 1,081; Beardsley, Pro., 88; scattering, 17.

1883—Mills, Rep., 1,317; Kelly, Dem., 808; Mason, Pro., 60.

Second District.

WILLIAM PRALL.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Second, Third and Sixth Wards of the city of Paterson.

Since Arent Prall, in 1696, petitioned the authorities of the province of New York for a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Richmond county, the family has been well known on Staten Island and in New York City, and one of its more active scions of the last generation was Edwin T. Prall, who, after various experiences in a house for the importation of dye stuffs, feathers and other African goods, in New York, and cotton manufacturer at and near Paterson, became a member of the firm of Danforth, Cooke & Co., builders of cotton machinery and locomotives, at Paterson, in 1852, the firm engaging in the latter business at his suggestion. He managed the financial interests of the firm, which, in time, became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. He took an active interest in public affairs, was colonel of a militia regiment, and in 1860 was chosen Mayor of Paterson, being re-elected unanimously in 1861. He died in 1869, leaving several children. Among them was William Prall, who was born in Paterson, April 6, 1853, and, after a preliminary education, was sent to Edward's Place School, at Stockbridge, Mass., the former residence of the famous Jonathan Edwards, to prepare for College.

When he was 16 his family went to Europe, where they resided for several years, and he entered the University of Heidelbergh, Germany, where he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Ph.D. During his European residence he became thoroughly familiar with the French and German languages. Returning to America, he entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, at Newark, and subsequently the Columbia Law School, New York City, where he was graduated in 1875, and was admitted to the New York bar as a counselor-at-law. Having practiced a while in New York, he took up his residence once more in his native city, and in 1877 was licensed as an attorney of the New Jersey bar, receiving his license as counselor in 1881. Blessed with good natural ability, a superior education, the culture acquired by long residence abroad, and an indomitable industry, Mr. Prall, with no other aids, has built up a successful practice in Paterson, where he has won an enviable reputation, having been employed in some of the most notable causes at the Passaic county bar. Although an ardent Democrat, he has been averse to holding public office, and the nomination last fall for the Assembly was accepted by him only after the strongest urging, in which many prominent Republicans joined.

1882—Shields, Rep., 1,863; Regner, Dem., 1,477; Claxton, Pro., 112; Kinney, Gr'n'b'k, 30.

1883—Prall, Dem., 1,301; Brown, Rep., 895; Bolton, Ind. Rep., 1,082; Holly, 38.

Third District.

CORNELIUS A. CADMUS.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonck and the city of Passaic.

Mr. Cadmus was born in Bergen county, N. J., October 7th, 1844. He is a produce dealer, and formerly was in the grocery business. He never held public office until he was elected to the Legislature.

1882—Gaston, Rep., 2,216; Cogan, Dem., 1,418; Hill, Pro., 72.

1883—Cadmus, Dem., 1,842; Scott, Rep., 1,669; Bonney, 37.

Fourth District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852, and he follows the business of a liquor dealer. Formerly he was a machinist. He has taken a very active part in politics since he was sixteen years of age, and attended all the State conventions of his party since that time. He was Chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention which nominated Governor Ludlow. He has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest politicians in Passaic county, and he has already assumed prominence as an able legislator. No more industrious member served in the House during the last two years than he, as was attested by the fact of his having pushed to success many important measures.

During the last two years he has been Chairman of the Passaic County Executive Committee. This position gave Mr. Flynn charge of the local campaign, and the valuable services he rendered to his party during that time are illustrated by the fact of the Republican majority for State Senator having been reduced from 1,900, in 1879, to less than 200 in 1882; also, the Republican majority for Governor in the county from 1,806, in 1880, to 304 in 1883. This is Mr. Flynn's third term in the Legislature.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Stationery, and a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Sinking Fund and Printing.

1882—Flynn, Dem., 1,756; Schmitz, Rep., 697; Howe, Pro., 43; Warr, Gr'n'b'k, 35.

1883—Flynn, Dem., 1,641; Dunkerley, Rep., 607; Warr, Gr'n'b'k, 19.

Salem County.

HENRY COOMBS.

(Rep., Elmer.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Coombs was born in Upper Pittsgrove, Salem county, May 25th, 1842, and is a farmer by occupation.

He has been a member of the Township Committee for nine years, and one of the Trustees of the Alms House five years. This is his third term in the Legislature.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Commerce and Navigation.

1882—Coombs, Rep., 2,828; Lawson, Dem., 2,617; Pancoast, Gr'n'b'k, 64; Thorne, Pro., 62.

1883—Coombs, Rep., 2,676; Barber, Dem., 2,556; Hitchner, Gr'n'b'k, 62.

Somerset County.

CORNELIUS S. HOFFMAN.

(Rep., Somerville.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Hoffman was born at Lebanon, Hunterdon county, February 5th, 1852. Since 1880 he has been in the wholesale coal business, which he carries on very extensively on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Originally he went in business with his father-in-law, Mr. John R. Emery, and succeeded him at his death, nearly four years ago. Mr. Emery was given the appointment of Line Agent for the New Jersey Central Railroad and branches, in 1873, to sell coal for the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Mr. Hoffman continues such agency.

Last year he served on the Committee on Printing, and the Special Committee to Investigate Charges of Bribery.

1882—Hoffman, Rep., 2,721; Cortelyou, Dem., 2,246; Dils, Gr'n'b'k, 56.

1883—Hoffman, Rep., 2,574; Vetterlein, Dem., 2,523.

Sussex County.

WILLIAM E. ROSS.

(Dem., Sparta.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Donald Ross came from the North of Scotland, bringing with him his wife and four children, and settled

in Orange county, N. Y. He was a direct descendant of the distinguished Crawford family from whom Sir William Wallace was descended. He died in the town of Hardyston, Sussex county, N. J., in the year 1799, aged seventy-two years and nine months.

William Ross, eldest of his children, born in Scotland in 1758, was fifteen years old when the family came to America. Immediately after his arrival here he enlisted in the army, but was rejected on account of his youth. After two years he again offered his services, was mustered into the ranks, and served until the close of the war. For several years he managed a farm at New Brunswick for Judge Morris, and about 1785 purchased of that gentleman a farm of two hundred acres in the township of Hardyston, Sussex county. During his residence at New Brunswick, about the year 1800, he married Phebe Noble, of that place. The children born of this union were seven, viz., Donald, Jacob, Isabel, Isaac, John, James and Rachel. About the year 1813 he settled on his farm in Hardyston, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died November 25th, 1830; his wife died in April, 1833. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but his wife affiliated with the Methodists. In politics he belonged to the old Federalist party, but supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

John, son of William, is father of our subject, and was born September 5th, 1812. Until the age of seventeen he spent his time at home, where he received the limited opportunities then afforded for obtaining an education in the common schools. At that time he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and has since carried on that business in Sparta. He married, in February, 1844, Ellen, daughter of William McKinney, of Andover, N. J.

William E. Ross is their only surviving child, and was born July 18th, 1845, in Sparta. He was a teacher for some two years, and in 1864 he was graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Newark, N. J. Subsequently he was engaged for three years as book-keeper at Petroleum Centre, Venango county, Pa., and as foreman of the machine shops in the Central Machine Works. In 1867 he went to Newton, N. J., and in 1868 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Sussex county, under Sheriff Jesse Ward. He was re-appointed by Sheriff Simonson, and served until the spring of 1871. During the year 1870 he served as Clerk of the township of Newton, and for one year was one of the Coroners of Sussex county. He served as Justice of the Peace from the spring of 1871

to October, 1873, when he resigned that office. The same fall he was elected Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and in consequence of a change in the State Constitution served for five consecutive years, being the only sheriff in the State for so long a term. This is his third term in the House. Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and of the Special Committee on Bribery at Elections, and a member of the Special Committee on Convict Labor.

1882—Ross, Dem., 2,802; Vansickle, Rep., 2,449; Van Blarcom, Gr'n'b'k, 108.

1883—Ross, Dem., 2,801; Loomis, Rep. and Tem., 1,961; Wilson, Gr'n'b'k, 138.

Union County.

First District.

EDWARD J. BYRNES.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth Wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 20th, 1844, and is a clerk by occupation. He never held public office until his election as an Assemblyman.

Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Public Grounds and Buildings, Reform School for Boys, and State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

1882—Byrnes, Dem., 1,916; Houlihan, Gr'n'b'k, 602; scattering, 16.

1883—Byrnes, Dem., 1,770; Bender, Jr., Rep., 1,252; Walch, Gr'n'b'k, 226.

Second District.

ASA T. WOODRUFF.

(Rep., Springfield.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit.

Mr. Woodruff was born in Springfield, Union county, N. J., March 19th, 1829. He is in the real estate and general agency business, and was formerly a shoe manufacturer. He has been Township Collector since April, 1874. During President Lincoln's administration he was appointed Postmaster—March 9th, 1866—and he has held that position up to the present time—sixteen years—except during an interval of eighteen months, when he was removed by President Johnson because Mr. Woodruff did not agree with the policy of his administration. He was re-appointed under President Grant, March 19th, 1869. He was a candidate for Sheriff of Union county in the fall of 1881, but was defeated by Sheriff Forsyth, Democrat.

Last year he served on the Committees on Stationery and Sinking Fund.

1882—Woodruff, Rep., 1,714; Mulford, Dem., 1,297; Morgan, Gr'n'b'k, 245.

1883—Woodruff, Rep., 1,691; Shea, Dem., 1,225; Far-ron, Gr'n'b'k, 102.

Third District.

DE WITT C. HOUGH.

(Dem., Rahway.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield, and the city of Plainfield.

Dr. Hough was born at Point Pleasant, Bucks county, Pa., December 31st, 1829. His early education was obtained at the schools of his native place and at the Newtown Academy. After one year as clerk in a general store, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Arnold, of Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., with whom he remained one year. He was a student, for two years, with the eminent physician, Dr. Charles Fronefield, of Harleysville, Pa., and attended three courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated on March 25th, 1847. Immediately after his graduation, he began the practice of his profession. He was at Tylersport, Pa., one year; at Red Hill, Bucks county, near his native place, for three years, and at Frenchtown, N. J., for six years. In February, 1857, Dr. Hough settled at Rahway, N. J., and took the prac-

tice of Dr. Janeway. Since his residence in Rahway, by his devotion to his patients, his skill as a physician and surgeon, his attendance upon the poor, needing medical assistance, as well as upon those able to pay for professional services, Dr. Hough has become socially and professionally identified with the people of Rahway and the surrounding country, and commands a large practice. He was Mayor of Rahway in 1867-68; was a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners, and President of it for three years; was elected on the Democratic ticket, and served in the House of Assembly in 1868-69, and was the last Democratic representative from this district. Upon the breaking out of the late civil war, Dr. Hough was commissioned, September 5th, 1861, Surgeon of the Seventh N. J. Vols., which was a part of the Third Corps, under General Hooker, but afterwards consolidated with the Second Corps, and, with the exception of six weeks that he was detailed for hospital duty, after the battle of Gettysburg, and three weeks after the battle of Fredericksburg, he followed the fortunes and misfortunes of the regiment until he was mustered out of service, in October, 1864, having been, a short time before leaving the army, promoted to the position of Brigade-Surgeon. He was present at the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, Seven Days' battle before Richmond, Glendale, first and second battles at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of Richmond, Seven Pines and Bristow Station.

Dr. Hough was one of the charter members of the Union County Medical Society, founded in 1869, and has frequently been a delegate to the State Medical Society of New Jersey.

1882—Sheldon, Rep., 1,791; Hough, Dem., 1,556; Andrews, Gr'n'b'k, 29.

1883—Hough, Dem., 1,654; Hall, Rep., 1,615.

Warren County.

First District.

STEPHEN C. LARISON.

(Dem., Hackettstown.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Inde-

pendence, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, and the Second voting Precinct of Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington.

Mr. Larison was born in Morris county, N. J., October 16th, 1836. He is now a coal dealer, but was formerly a merchant miller. He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders since May, 1876, until the present time, and has been Director of that body since May, 1878. He was a member of the Common Council of Hackettstown in 1870-71-72. When he first took his seat in the Board of Freeholders he at once became prominently identified with the reform movement in the county. In 1878 he was elected by the Reform members as Director, and he at once set upon foot a series of investigations, which exposed the enormous frauds perpetrated by the then "ring." With his administration was inaugurated a system of checks and safeguards in the transaction of county business that made the perpetration of fraud almost impossible.

Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business and Industrial School for Girls.

1882—Larison, Dem., 1,600; Schoonover, Rep., 1,542; Stires, Gr'n'b'k, 80.

1883—Larison, Dem., 2,059; Conover, Rep., 1,444; Stires, Gr'n'b'k, 63.

Second District.

ISAAC WILDRICK.

(Dem., Blairstown.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, the First voting District in the township of Oxford, the borough of Belvidere, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the town of Phillipsburg.

Mr. Wildrick is the patriarch of the House, having been born March 3d, 1803, in Hardwick township (then), Sussex county, now called Frelinghuysen township, Warren county. He is an auctioneer, and formerly was a farmer and drover, while at the same time following that occupation. In 1827 he was elected Constable, and served as such till 1833. During the last three years of his term he acted as Deputy Sheriff. From 1834 to 1839 he was a

Justice of the Peace, and in October, 1839, he was elected Sheriff and served in that office till 1842. A year later he was elected Director of the County Alms House, a position he held till 1849. He was elected Chosen Freeholder in Blairstown township in 1845 and served till 1848. In the latter year he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1850. He served two terms, to March 4th, 1853. He was elected again as Freeholder from Blairstown, and served three years, from 1856 to 1859.

He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and in the Presidential contest of 1861 he was against all fusion, and supported what was known as the straight Douglas electoral ticket. During the late war, while acting as Chosen Freeholder, he was active in raising men and money to put down the rebellion. He has always been largely interested in every enterprise calculated to benefit the community in which he lives. Although in his eighty-first year, and having led such an eventful life, he is still vigorous and in good health. He is the father of Mrs. George B. Swain and Mrs. Carl Lentz, of the city of Newark, and is of German descent.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Committee on Passed Bills.

1882—Wildrick, Dem., 1,792; Bond, Ind. Dem., 1,769; Davis, Gr'n'b'k., 121; F. Wildrick, 45.

1883—Wildrick, Dem., 2,119; Depue, Rep., 851; McCammon, Pro., 752; Flummerfelt, Gr'n'b'k., 38.

Summary.

HOUSE —DEMOCRATS, 34	REPUBLICANS, 26 = 60
SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 9	REPUBLICANS, 12 = 21
<hr/> 43	<hr/> 38 <hr/> 81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 5.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

COUNTIES.

According to an act approved February 7th, 1883, the counties of the State, "for all purposes of legislation," were divided into four classes.

Counties of the first class shall consist of all those having a population exceeding 150,000 inhabitants; of the second class, all those with not less than 50,000 nor more than 150,000; of the third class, all those with not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000; of the fourth class, all those not embraced in the first, second or third classes. For further information, see page 20 of the Laws of 1883.

Counties of the First Class.—Essex and Hudson.

Counties of the Second Class.—Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Union.

Counties of the Third Class.—Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Warren.

Counties of the Fourth Class.—Atlantic, Cape May, Ocean.

CITIES.

According to an act approved March 4th, 1882, the cities of the State were divided into four classes, for the "purposes of municipal legislation."

Cities of the first class shall consist of all those exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; of the second class, of not less than 12,000 nor more than 100,000; of the third class, "shall consist of all cities in this State not embraced within either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean, and being seaside or summer resorts;" of the fourth class, all those binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and "being seaside or summer resorts." See page 47 of the Laws of 1882 for further information.

Cities of the First Class.—*a* Newark, population, 136,508; *b* Jersey City, population, 120,722.

Cities of the Second Class.—*b* Paterson, population, 51,031; *a* Camden, 41,659; *a* Hoboken, 30,999; *d* Trenton, 29,910; *a* Elizabeth, 28,229; *a* New Brunswick, 17,166; *a* Orange, 13,207.

Cities of the Third Class.—*c* Bayonne,* population, 9,372; *c* Bridgeton,* 8,722; *d* Plainfield,* 8,125; *a* Millville,*

7,660; *d* Phillipsburg,† 7,181; *e* Harrison,† 6,898; *c* Passaic,* 6,532; *a* Rahway,* 6,455; *d* Burlington,* 6,090; *e* Union,† 5,849; *f* Morristown,† 5,418; *a* Gloucester City,* 5,347; *a* Salem,* 5,056; *c* Perth Amboy,* 4,808; *d* Bordentown,* 4,258; *c* Lambertville,* 4,183; *c* Belleville,* 3,004; *f* Dover,† 2,958; *e* Newton,† 2,513; *d* Hackettstown,† 2,502; *a* Boonton,† 2,277; *a* Woodbury,* 2,298; *e* Hammononton,† 1,776; *d* Belvidere,† 1,773; *g* Beverly,† 1,759; *c* Egg Harbor City,* 1,232; *e* Guttenburg,† 1,206; *d* Clinton,† 842; *e* Absecon,† 507.

Cities of the Fourth Class.—Atlantic City, population, 5,477; *c* Cape May, 1,699.

NOTE.—A * indicates that the municipality is chartered as a city; †, that it is chartered as a town. The proper title of the corporation is ascertained by prefixing the following to the name, with the words “of the city (or town) of,” except in *c* and *e*: *a*, the Mayor and Common Council; *b*, the Mayor, Common Council and Aldermen; *c*, City of; *d*, the Inhabitants of; *e*, Town of; *f*, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of; *g*, the Clerk and Common Council of.

BOROUGHES.

The act of March 23d, 1883, entitled “An act for the classification of boroughs and incorporated villages of this State, for the purposes of municipal legislation in relation thereto,” divides the same into three classes, as follows: First class, those having a population exceeding 3,000 inhabitants; second class, not less than 1,500, nor more than 3,000; third class, all boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced within either the first or second classes. See page 157 of the Laws of 1883.

Boroughs of the First Class.—*a* Chambersburg, population, 5,437; *b* Princeton, 3,209.

Boroughs of the Second Class.—*c* South Orange, population, 2,178; *a* Washington (Warren county), 2,142; *c* Irvington, 1,677; *a* Asbury Park, 1,640.

Boroughs of the Third Class.—*a* Haddonfield, population, 1,480; *a* Hightstown, 1,355; *d* Frenchtown, 1,039; *e* Pemberton, 799; *a* Riverside, 777; *d* Fieldsborough, 464; *a* Merchantville, 439; *a* Cape May Point,* 198.

NOTE.—Official title in charter: *a*, “Borough of”; *b*, “Mayor and Common Council of”; *c*, “Village of”; *d*, “The Inhabitants of”; *e*, “The Chief Burgess and Inhabitants of the Borough of.” *Incorporated under Seaside Resort Act of 1878.

UNCLASSIFIED.

The following are incorporated by special acts, and their affairs are controlled by Commissioners:

a Bound Brook, population, 934; *a* Flemington, 1,751;

a Freehold, 2,432; *a* Keyport and Metuchen (population not given); *b* Matawan, 1,427; *b* Montclair, 5,147; *b* Mount Holly (population not given); *a* Red Bank, 6,526; *a* Somerville, 3,155; *a* Washington (Middlesex county), 1,081, Long Branch Commissioners, 3,833; Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, 620.

NOTE.—Official designation: *a*, “Board of Commissioners of”; *b*, “Commissioners of.”

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—John R. McPherson, Sea Bright, Monmouth; Gottfried Krueger, Newark, Essex; Rufus Blodgett, Manchester, Ocean; Manning Freeman, Metuchen, Middlesex.

First District—Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

Second District—Andrew J. Smith, Hightstown, Mercer.

Third District—John H. Laird, Eatontown, Monmouth.

Fourth District—Samuel T. Smith, Waterloo, Sussex.

Fifth District—Garret Ackerson, Jr., Hackensack, Bergen.

Sixth District—John H. Eastwood, Belleville, Essex.

Seventh District—Augustus A. Hardenberg, Jersey City.

President, John R. McPherson; Treasurer, A. A. Hardenberg; Secretary, John H. Laird; Assistant Secretary, Joseph M. Noonan.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Frederic A. Potts, Pittstown, Hunterdon; Israel Adams, Atlantic City, Atlantic; William Walter Phelps, Englewood, Bergen; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

First District—Charles W. Starr, Salem; Charles A. Butts, Camden.

Second District—Barton F. Thorn, Crosswicks, Burlington; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton.

Third District—Chilion Robbins, Freehold, Monmouth; Seth B. Ryder, Elizabeth.

Fourth District—William A. Stiles, Deckertown, Sussex; Charles A. Skillman, Lambertville.

Fifth District—John E. Miller, Bergen county; Henry W. Miller, Morristown.

Sixth District—Joseph L. Munn, Orange, Essex; John D. Harrison, Newark.

Seventh District—William T. Hoffman, Jersey City; John J. Toffey, Jersey City.

President, Garret A. Hobart; Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Secretary, John Y. Foster; Assistant Secretary, William P. Douglass.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

The following is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844—

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 13,	10 "	181	2

(An extra session convened on April 30, and adjourned on May 10, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war.)

Extra } 13 session }

1862—	January 14,	March 28,	11 Weeks.	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870—	" 11,	March 17,	10 "	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	2 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 11,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6

(A special session of the Senate was convened this year for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28, and adjourned on March 30.)

1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6

STATE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the Secretaries of State and State Treasurers from 1776; State Comptrollers, from 1865; Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals, from 1776; Chancellors, from 1845; Chief Justices and Attorney Generals, from 1704; Clerks in Chancery, from 1831; Clerks of the Supreme Court, from 1776; State Prison Keepers, from 1829; Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House, Secretaries of the Senate and Clerks of the House, from 1845:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term five years—Salary \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (Term expires April 6, 1887).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term three years—Salary as Treasurer, \$4,000; State Prison Inspector, \$500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright (Term expires March 4, 1885).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term three years—Salary \$4,000 as Comptroller, and \$500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (Term expires April 6th, 1884).

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

(Salary \$1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Russell; 1842, Thomas Cadwalader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

(Salary \$1,200.)

1776, Jno. Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1850, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

CHANCELLORS.

(Term six years—Salary \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (Term expires May 1st, 1886).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$8,564.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (Term expires March 8, 1885).

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (Term expires April 5, 1887).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee (Term expires March 23, 1886).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossel; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (Term expires November 2, 1887).

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty (Term expires March 31, 1887).

**ASSOCIATED JUSTICES OF THE
SUPREME COURT.**

(Since 1704 to the present time.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Soumans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmar; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Saltar; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838, James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenberg; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Van Dyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburg; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73 and '80, David A. Depue; 1869, '76 and '83, Bennet Van Syckle; 1869, '76 and '83, Edward W. Scudder; 1875 and '82, Manning M. Knapp; 1875 and '82, Jonathan Dixon, Jr.; 1875 and '82, Alfred Reed; 1880, Joel Parker; 1880, William J. Magie.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7-8—John C. Smallwood, Glou' str.
 1849-50—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
 1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
 1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
 1853-4-5-6—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
 1857-8—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
 1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
 1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
 1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
 1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1863—Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
 1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
 1865—Edward W. Seudder, Mercer.
 1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
 1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
 1868-9—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
 1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
 1871-2—Edward Bettle, Camden.
 1873-4-5—John W. Taylor, Essex.
 1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
 1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
 1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
 1879-80—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
 1881-2—G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
 1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7—Daniel Dodd, Jr.
 1848-9-50—Philip J. Gray, Camden.
 1851—John Rogers.
 1852-3—Samuel A. Allen.
 1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
 1855-6— " " Monmouth.
 1857-8—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
 1859-60—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
 1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
 1862-3—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
 1864-5—John H. Meeker, Essex.
 1866-7—Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
 1868-9—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
 1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
 1871-2-3-4—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
 1875-6—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
 1877-8—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
 1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
 1880-1-2—Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
 1883—W. A. Stiles, Sussex.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
 1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
 1847-8—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
 1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
 1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
 1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
 1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
 1853-4—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
 1855—William Parry, Burlington.
 1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
 1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
 1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
 1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
 1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
 1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
 1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
 1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
 1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1866—John Hill, Morris.
 1867—G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
 1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
 1869-70—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
 1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
 1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
 1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
 1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
 1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
 1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
 1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
 1878—John Egan, Union.

1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
 1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
 1881—Harrison Van Dyne, Essex.
 1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
 1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
 1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
 1847-8-9-50—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1851-2—David Naar, Essex.
 1853-4—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
 1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
 1856-7—William Darnon, Gloucester.
 1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
 1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
 1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
 1861-2—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
 1863-4—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
 1865-6—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
 1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
 1868-9-70—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
 1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1872-3-4—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
 1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1876-7—John Y. Foster, Essex.
 1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1879-80-81—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
 1882-3—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY
AND STATE OFFICERS.

THE JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

THEODORE RUNYON.

(Term, seven years. Salary, \$10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Theodore Runyon, LL.D., was born at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., October 25th. 1822, the son of Abraham Runyon, of that town. The family is of Huguenot origin, and was among the original settlers at Piscataway township, Middlesex county, their ancestor being Vincent Rogrison, a Huguenot who came to this country with the Stelles and other French families. Theodore was educated partly in New Jersey and partly in New York, whither his father removed when the boy was quite young. Having been fitted for college at Plainfield, he became a student at Yale, where he was graduated as A.B. in 1842, and subsequently received his degree as A.M. He began the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July term, 1846, and three years later he was called a counselor. He began practice in the city of Newark immediately after his admission, and without intermission continued it in the same place until his appointment as Chancellor, in 1873. For many years he was City Solicitor of Newark. He always manifested great interest in military matters, and did more to organize the militia of the State than any other man. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia for the county of Essex, on May 8th, 1857. At the commencement of the war in 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the First New Jersey Brigade, and this force, moving under his command, was the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that went to the defense of Washington. Other States had previously sent regiments and detachments, but to New Jersey belongs the honor of furnishing the first full brigade. President

Lincoln issued his call for troops April 15th, 1861. The first company of the New Jersey quota under that call was mustered in April 23d. General Runyon received his commission from Governor Olden, and took command April 27th, and on the 30th of that month the quota was declared full. On May 3d the Brigade embarked on the propellers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The command reported at Washington May 6th, nineteen days after the first man had been mustered. General Runyon served with the brigade until they were mustered out at the end of their term of enlistment, during which they were engaged on the fortifications of Virginia, opposite Washington, where Fort Runyon (named after him) was erected. He returned home in August, 1861, but before quitting the field he received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the Cabinet, for his services in connection with the New Jersey Brigade. Subsequently, resolutions, complimentary to his patriotism and efficiency as a soldier, were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, and he was, on February 25th, 1862, appointed, by Governor Olden, Major General by brevet, in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, in testimony of his patriotic and meritorious services in the field. He was appointed Major General commanding the National Guard of the State, on April 7th, 1869, and held the position till 1873, when he resigned on accepting the Chancellorship. For many years he has borne a prominent part in the management of the political affairs of the State, as a member of the Democratic party. He was a Presidential Elector in 1860; was elected Mayor of the city of Newark in 1864, and held that office during that and the following year. In August, 1865, he received the nomination of his party for Governor of the State, and, after a very exciting campaign, was defeated by the Republican nominee, Marcus L. Ward, by a majority of 2,789. On April 29th, 1873, he was appointed a member of a Commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State, and about the same time was nominated by Governor Parker as Chancellor of the State for a term of seven years. The nomination was accepted by General Runyon, was confirmed by the Senate, and his commission issued, bearing date May 1st, 1873. Upon assuming this office he resigned the Presidency of the Manufacturer's National Bank, Newark, which he held from the organization of the corporation, in 1871. He was re-appointed Chancellor in 1880 for another term of

seven years. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from two institutions—the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on August 15th, 1867; Rutgers College, in 1875.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary \$5,000 a year, and \$10 for each actual day's work.)

ABRAHAM V. VAN FLEET, Flemington.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882 for another term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1889.

JOHN T. BIRD, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a Classical Academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton, and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and, in 1870, he was re-elected. While in Congress he took a leading part in all the great questions of the day, and he proved himself an able orator and debater. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned. He then removed to Trenton, where he now resides. His term expires in 1889.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at \$7,500 per annum, and that of each Associate Justice at \$7,000, together with an extra allowance to each of two per centum for all over 80,000 population in each circuit.)

MERCER BEASLEY, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., about 1815. He graduated at Princeton College with the class of 1834, which institution has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. After leaving college he began his preparation for the New Jersey bar, to which he was admitted in the June term, 1838, and was made counselor in 1842. He practiced his profession in the city of Trenton. In politics an earnest Democrat, he yet avoided taking active part in any of the violent political agitations, devoting his talents and energies exclusively to his profession, and soon becoming recognized as one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, and again by Governor McClellan in 1878. His term expires in 1885.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren, and Hunterdon. Total population, 133,220.

DAVID AYRES DEPUÉ, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1887.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 189,929.

EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and again, in 1883, by Governor Ludlow. His term expires in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 107,824.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and he was re-appointed in 1876, and again, in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1890.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 70,026.

MANNING M. KNAPP, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 187,944.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, all of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 105,646.

ALFRED REED, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857-8, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, New

York, and in the summer of 1862, admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 90,735.

JOEL PARKER, Freehold.

Justice Parker was born November 24th, 1816, in Monmouth county, in the immediate neighborhood of the old battle-ground, and is a son of Charles Parker, one of the leading men of the State, and who filled many positions of honor and trust during his life-time. He was State Treasurer for sixteen successive years, Sheriff of Monmouth county for one term, and member of the State Assembly for five successive years. Joel received his early education in Trenton, and afterwards he managed a farm for his father in Monmouth county for two or three years. He then entered Princeton College, and graduated from that institution in 1839. He entered the law office of the late Chancellor Green, where he pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Freehold, where he has since continued to reside. In 1844 he first took an active part in political matters, and in 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from Monmouth county. He became the leader of his party in the House, and soon acquired a State reputation. In 1851 he declined being a candidate, and soon afterward he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth County, a position he filled for five years. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and was one of the three Northern electors who cast their votes for Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency. For several years prior to the Civil War he had been Brigadier-General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, and in 1861 he was nominated by Governor Olden as Major-General of the five counties of Mon-

mouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1862 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket over Marcus L. Ward by 14,597 majority. During his administration he established for himself an undying record as "War Governor of New Jersey." In 1868 his State delegation in the National Democratic Convention in New York, cast the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for him as President of the United States. He was again elected Governor in the fall of 1871. He manifested a deep interest in the Centennial Celebration, and in all other matters of national and State pride. He was appointed by Governor Bedle Attorney-General, in 1875, but only served part of a year. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a Justice of the Supreme Court for a regular term of seven years. He is a Democrat in politics. His term expires in 1887.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 144,230.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was, also, a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership, with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. His term expires in 1887. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 101,562.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald*; was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. This term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is \$6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 6th, 1887.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Bordentown.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York City in 1841. He took a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852, he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865, he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was Inspector and Collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a Director of the Bordentown Bank for six years. In 1876, he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature, and in 1879 he was re-elected to the same position, and again in 1882.

His term expires on March 4th, 1885. His salary is \$4,000 per year, and \$500 additional as State Prison Inspector.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York City, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871, the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when, the office of Comptroller becoming

vacant, he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department.

By virtue of his office the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter Board the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached, excepting five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson has never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and held for five years.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years.

Attorney General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and re-commenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and re-commenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He was appointed Attorney General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 he was re-appointed. His salary is \$7,000 per year, and his present term expires in 1887.

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," "he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey." On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1865; is a member of historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

His salary is \$1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 15th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster-General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major-General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster-General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster-General of the State.

His salary is \$1,200 per year.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL GERSHOM MOTT, Bordentown.

General Mott was born near Trenton, N. J., on April 7th, 1822, and was educated at the Trenton Academy. He began his business career when he was fourteen years of age, in a commercial establishment in New York. In 1846, when President Polk called for fifty thousand volunteers, he offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry. At the termination of the war he resigned his position in the army, and was appointed Collector of the Port of Lambertton. He retained the position until the spring of 1849, when he was removed to make room for President Taylor's appointee. He then

accepted a clerical situation at Bordentown, in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in 1855 was appointed teller of the Bordentown Bank. At the breaking out of the late war he was appointed, on August 4th, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, N. J. Vols., and was severely wounded in the arm in the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of the Second New Jersey Brigade on December 4th. He was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863. In the spring of 1864, when the Army of the Potomac moved to the Wilderness, General Mott was placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, (afterwards Third Division, Second Corps,) a position he held until the end of the war. On September 10th, 1864, he was brevetted Major-General. On April 6th, 1865, he was again wounded in a skirmish at Amelia Springs. Upon the dissolution of the army, he had command of the Provisional Corps, and when that was disbanded, he was ordered to report at Washington. In the August following, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz Commission, and on December 1st, 1865, was made a full Major-General of Volunteers—being the first New Jersey soldier to receive the brevet of Major-General, and the only one to retain the full rank. On February 20th, 1866, his resignation was accepted, and, returning to his home in New Jersey, he accepted the Paymastership of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1873 he was appointed Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of Major-General, which position he still occupies. He was appointed on September 1st, 1875, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy: and on March 29th, 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the State Prison, his term expiring in 1881. He is at present a member of the State Riparian Commission.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful

merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida War. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this District, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The District usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the District. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his District. In 1872, he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877, he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor

Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. His present term expires in 1887.

Clerk in Chancery.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Trenton.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark, in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, of that city. After being engaged in business for some three years, in Newark, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878, and practiced his profession in Newark. In 1877, he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, which, though largely Republican, he carried by a handsome majority, which was increased at his re-election the following year. During his legislative career, he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House, both in the committees and on the floor. In 1878, he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic party, which was then in the minority, for the Speakership. In 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow as Clerk in Chancery, for a term of five years, and the Senate, although largely Republican, unanimously and unhesitatingly confirmed the nomination.

His term expires in March, 1886.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELLIS A. APGAR, Trenton.


Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State Board of Education, in 1866,

Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his efforts, the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from \$1,645,000 to \$6,300,398.

State Prison Keeper.

PATRICK HENRY LAVERTY, Trenton.

Mr. Laverty was born in Ireland, about fifty-one years ago, and when but six years of age, he, with his father and mother, came to this country. Shortly after their arrival, they located at Saugerties, on the Hudson, where they established themselves in business. Patrick, the youngest of the family, after attending the village schools for many years, was sent to a high educational institute at Sheffield Plains, Massachusetts. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred when he was about sixteen years of age. It was the intention of Mr. Laverty's father to educate his son for some professional pursuit, but after the death of the old gentleman, young Laverty determined to abandon his collegiate course and enter upon mercantile pursuits. He went to New York city, where he engaged in business. He worked hard in various positions until, in 1851, he was appointed to a most responsible place in the Adams Express Company. He acted as treasure messenger for the Company in California, his route extending from San Francisco to Chagres, Isthmus of Panama. At that time the duties of that office required a man who could be relied upon under all circumstances, and who was possessed of great judgment and courage. Mr. Laverty filled the bill exactly, and when, in 1853, he resigned to come East, the severance of his connection with the Company was greatly deplored by its officials. Before leaving San Francisco, a banquet was tendered him, and more than one hundred of his former colleagues and prominent citizens did honor to the occasion. During his services with the company, he carried millions of dollars in treasure, and, although his path was constantly beset by



banditti and the worst of cut-throats, he never lost a single dollar. The company honored him with testimonials of the highest order. He returned once more to the village of Saugerties, where he married Miss Annie Mastersen, and for over twenty-five years she has been to him a most devoted wife and an exemplary mother to his children. He was engaged for a short time in the grocery business, at Saugerties, and subsequently, in New York city, in the manufacture of clothing for the California trade. In 1860, he removed with his family to Jersey City, where he became engaged in the crockery business. Subsequently, he accepted the chief clerkship of the eastern division of the Erie Railway, a position which he held with credit to himself for many years. In 1871, he was elected as Assessor in the Second District of Jersey City, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the Directors of the Board of Education. He filled the latter office for two terms, and declined a nomination for a third. In 1874, he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 2,700 votes, and held that office for four years. In 1876, he was elected as a Delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and whilst there he was an ardent supporter of ex-Governor Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination. In that year he worked hard and unceasingly for the election of the Democratic ticket, headed by Tilden and Hendricks. At every election since, he took a leading part, and every Democratic victory won in the State owed much to his indefatigable exertions. Owing to dissensions in the ranks of his own party, he was defeated for Congress in 1878. In March, 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of State Prison Keeper for a term of five years. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and subsequently the Governor appointed Mr. Laverty to fill the vacancy.

In 1882 Governor Ludlow nominated him for a regular term of five years, and he was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Laverty made one of the best Sheriffs Hudson county ever had, and already he has proved himself to be an excellent Prison Keeper. He is remarkable for his fine social qualities and generous charity to the poor.

His salary is \$3,500 per year, and his term expires in 1887.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation.

ABRAHAM M. REYNOLDS, Newark.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J., on July 13th, 1830. He received a liberal education, and early became engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newark, of which city he has been a resident since the year 1845. He was afterwards engaged, for many years in Newark, in the business of banking and exchange. He was elected Sheriff of his native county at the age of thirty-one, and served as such for three successive years, although the county was strongly opposed to his political party. He has held several other offices of honor and trust, and has gained, by an extensive business experience, a merited reputation for superior executive abilities, which have been found valuable in his management of railroad affairs. Mr. Reynolds accepted the office of Railroad Commissioner on April 1st, 1882, under embarrassing circumstances, and at a time when great public discontent existed in regard to the subject of municipal taxation of railroad property. Having held the office of Commissioner a little over one year, he has done much to allay the ill-feeling between the people and the railroads.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Leon Abbett; term expires 1887.

Private Secretary to the Governor—Willard C. Fisk.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1887.

Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, 1887.

Treasurer—George M. Wright, 1885.

Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1883, (held over).

Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1887.

Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.

Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.

Quartermaster-General—Lewis Perrine.

Inspector-General—Willoughby Weston.

Major-General—Gershom Mott.

Chancellor—Theodore Runyon, 1887.

Vice Chancellors—{ Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1889.
 { John T. Bird, 1889.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.

Clerk in Chancery—George S. Duryee, 1886.

Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1887.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1888.

State Librarian—James S. McDanolds, 1884.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.

State Geologist—George H. Cook.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1888.

Inspector Children's Labor—Lawrence T. Fell, 1886.

Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M.D.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1885.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1889; Edward W. Scudder, 1890; Bennet Van Syckel, 1890; David A. Depue, 1887; Alfred Reed, 1889; Jonathan Dixon, 1889; Joel Parker, 1887; William J. Magie, 1887.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges William H. Kirk, 1884; William Patterson, 1888; John Clement, 1888; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1887; Martin Cole, 1885; Caleb S. Green, 1886. Clerk, the Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

District Court Judges—Camden, Richard T. Miller, 1887; Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooley, 1887; Hoboken, Fred. B. Ogden, 1887; Jersey City, Allan L. McDermott, 1888; Bennington F. Randolph, 1887; Newark, Thomas S. Henry, 1885; J. Frank Fort, 1888; Paterson, John Hopper, 1887; Trenton, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., 1887.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, William J. Sewell.

Representatives in Forty-eighth Congress—1st Dist., Thomas M. Ferrell; 2d, J. Hart Brewer; 3d, John Kean, Jr.; 4th, B. F. Howey; 5th, W. W. Phelps; 6th, W. H. F. Fiedler; 7th, W. McAdoo.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Richard S. Jenkins, 1888; William Wright, 1888; Theodore Morford, 1888.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—James Wilson, 1885; Joseph L. Bodine, 1885; Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Gershom Mott, Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Arthur G. Ogilby. (Not limited as to time.)

Commissioners of Pilotage—T. Robinson Warren, 1885; Pitney Curtis, 1885; Simeon R. Tobey, 1885; William M. Gamble, 1886; James Parker, 1886; Thomas S. Negus, 1884; Robert Simonson, 1884.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1887; Franklin Gauntt, 1889; Ezra M. Hunt, 1884; E. A. Osborne, 1885; E. S. Atwater, 1886; Albert R. Leeds, 1890.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—Abraham M. Reynolds. (Yearly.)

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly).

Surveyor-General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor-General of East Jersey—George H. Cook, New Brunswick.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1886; Beach Vanderpool, 1888; George A. Halsey, 1887; Hiram C. Clark, 1886; Garret Ackerson, Jr., 1888; Augustus W. Cutler, 1885; Josiah Meeker, 1887; Samuel S. Clark, 1885; Edward T. Bell, 1884; Theodore R. Varick, 1884. Physician—Horace A. Buttolph.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, 1885; William Elmer, 1886; Chester Van Syckel, 1886; Caleb S. Green, 1884; D. McLean Forman, 1887; Joseph H. Bruere, 1885; Garrit S. Cannon, 1884; James Bishop, 1887; Benjamin F. Carter, 1888; Isaac Stephens, 1888. Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—Charles E. Elmer, 1884; Morris H. Stratton, 1885; James B. Woodward, 1885; John Maclean, 1884; Benjamin Williamson, 1884; Gilbert Coombs, 1885; Rynier H. Veghte, 1885; Thomas Lawrence, 1884; John D. Howe, 1884; William H. Gillen, 1885; William A. Whitehead, 1885; William H. Steele, 1884; Charles K. Imbrie, 1885; Bennington F. Randolph, 1884. Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Trustees of Deaf and Dumb Asylum—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, John T. Bird, Marcus Beach, Alex. V. Manning, Theodore W. Morris, Richard L. Howell, Thomas T. Kinney, W. W. L. Phillips, and Henry B. Crosby.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer (*ex-officio*), John F. Post, Andrew Kerr, Barclay Griscomb, all in 1885. Supervisor—Charles B. Moore. Keeper—Patrick H. Laverty.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Vacancy, 1884; Samuel L. Baily, 1886; Rudolphus Bingham, 1886; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1884.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—George B. Swain, 1885; vacancy, 1884; Nathan T. Stratton, 1884; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1885; George W. Helme, 1886; Moses S. Higbie, 1886.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers, with the Date of the Expiration of their Term of Office, Time of Holding Courts, &c.

County Collectors' term of office is one year. The date of expiration of term of office of President Judge, who is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be found under that head in the List of State Officers.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—May's Landing. Population, 744.

Sheriff—Isaac Collins, 1884.

Coroners—Charles Souder, 1886; Elisha E. Hudson, 1884; Joseph P. Canby, 1884.

County Clerk—Lorenzo A. Down, 1885.

Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1887.

County Collector—Allen B. Endicott.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1887; Joseph Scull, 1888; Richard J. Burns, 1886.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1888.

Terms of Court—April, September, December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 4,248.

Sheriff—Isaac A. Hopper, 1884.

Coroners—Jacob J. Demarest, 1886; John T. Demund, 1886, and William Taylor, 1884.

County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1885.

Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1888.

County Collector—John W. Bogart.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.

Law Judge—William E. Skinner, 1888.

Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1887; William S. Banta, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1885.

Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, first Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—Nathan W. C. Hayes, 1884.

Coroners—Joshua Taylor, 1886; Franklin B. Keeler, and George W. Bishop, 1884.

County Clerk—Levi French, 1888.

Surrogate—John R. Howell, 1886.

Auditor—W. H. Antrim.

County Collector—Joseph Powell.

President Judge—Joel Parker.

Lay Judges—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887; Clayton A. Black, 1888; William Parry, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1885.

Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 41,659.

Sheriff—Theodore B. Gibbs, 1884.

Coroners—Jacob S. Justice, John D. Leckner and James Duple, 1884.

County Clerk—John Hollinshead, 1885.

Register of Deeds—John Evans, 1885.

Surrogate—David B. Brown, 1886.

County Collector—Morris Hallock.

President Judge—Joel Parker.

Law Judge—Charles T. Reed, 1887.

Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, 1888; Joel Horner, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Richard S. Jenkins, 1884.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,699.

Sheriff—Remington Corson, 1884.

Coroners—Daniel C. Eldridge, James Chester and Eugene C. Cole, 1884.

County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, 1885.

Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1887.

County Collector—David T. Smith.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1887; Somers Gandy, 1888; Abraham Reeves, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, 1888.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 8,722.

Sheriff—Seth P. Husted, 1884.

Coroners—Charles Brewer, 1885; Daniel E. Woodruff and William F. Compton, 1884.

County Clerk—Francis L. Godfrey, 1887.

Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, 1888.

County Collector—Henry B. Lupton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Elias Doughty, 1887; Nathaniel Stratton, 1888; Alphonso Woodruff, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1885.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 136,508.

Sheriff—William Wright, 1884.

Coroners—Charles W. Hagen, Joshua W. Reed and Alfred F. Munn, 1884.

County Clerk—J. Warren Vanderveer, 1887.
Surrogate—C. Meyer Zulick, 1884.
County Collector—P. S. Pierson.
Register of Deeds—Henry W. Egner, 1884.
President Judge—David A. Depue.
Law Judge—Ludlow McCarter, 1885.
Lay Judges—John L. Johnson, 1888; Michael J. Ledwith, 1887.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Oscar Keen, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 2,298.

Sheriff—John W. Downes, 1884.
Coroners—Nicholas J. Justice and E. Frank Green, 1886; Adon W. Cattell, 1884.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1887.
Surrogate—W. H. Livermore, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph Paul.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Lay Judges—Samuel T. Miller, 1888; John M. Moon, 1884; Edmund Jones, 1887.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1884.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 120,722.

Sheriff—Cornelius J. Cronan, 1884.
Coroners—John C. Hughes, 1885; Robert Elliott and John J. Devitt, 1884.
County Clerk—H. K. Vanhorn, 1885.
Surrogate—William McAvoy, 1885.
County Collector—George H. Farrier.
Register of Deeds—Jeremiah B. Cleveland, 1885.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp.
Law Judge—Alexander T. McGill, 1888.
Lay Judges—John Brinkerhoff, 1887; Asa W. Fry, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,751.

Sheriff—George G. Lunger, 1884.

Coroners—George T. Ribble, Hugh Reynolds and John C. Lake, 1884.

County Clerk—Peter Voorhees, 1888.

Surrogate—Heber C. Beldon, *ad interim*.

County Collector—Heber C. Beldon.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley.

Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, 1886.

Lay Judges—John C. Durham, 1888; James P. Huffman, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Edward P. Conkling, 1886.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in September and December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 29,910.

Sheriff—Amos Sickel, 1884.

Coroners—Thomas Abbott, John Bucknum and John R. D. Bower, 1884.

County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1887.

Surrogate—John H. Scudder, 1884.

County Collector—Foster W. Vankirk.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley.

Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1885.

Lay Judges—Edward T. R. Applegate, 1887; William S. Yard, 1888.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Mercer Beasley, Jr., 1884.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, and first Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 17,166.

Sheriff—Andrew J. Disbrow, 1884.

Coroners—Albert D. Brown, 1885; Bernard Roddy, 1885, and George G. Clark, 1884.

County Clerk—Charles S. Hill, 1887.

Surrogate—Benj. F. Howell, 1887.

County Collector—Richard Serviss.

President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Andrew K. Cogswell, 1885.
Lay Judges—Chas. S. Scott, 1887; Chas. F. Newton, '88.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearney Rice, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,432.

Sheriff—John I. Thompson, 1884.
Coroners—John Neafie, Theodore S. Woolley and John P. Cooper, 1884.
County Clerk—James H. Patterson, 1888.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1887.
County Collector—John T. Haight.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1885.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1887; Samuel T. Hendrickson, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 5,418.

Sheriff—William H. Howell, 1884.
Coroners—Julius A. Drake, Jacob Z. Budd and Samuel Schuyler, 1884.
County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, 1888.
Surrogate—Wm. H. McDavit, 1888.
County Collector—William H. Lambert.
President Judge—William J. Magie.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1888.
Lay Judges—David W. Delliker, 1887; Freeman Wood, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1885.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in May and October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population about 1,300.

Sheriff—James J. Allen, 1884.
Coroners—Abraham Lower, John Klippel and Luke A. Courtenay, 1884.

County Clerk—William I. James, 1885.

Surrogate—Charles W. Potter, 1885.

County Collector—P. K. Hilliard.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.

Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1887; Richard H. Conover, 1888; William Jeffry, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1887.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 51,031.

Sheriff—Winfield S. Cox, 1884.

Coroners—James W. Collins, George F. Newcombe and Nixon Campbell, 1884.

County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1886.

Surrogate—Henry McDanolds, 1885.

County Collector—William H. Hayes.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.

Law Judge—Absalom B. Woodruff, 1887.

Lay Judge—James Inglis, Jr., 1888.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Stevenson, 1886.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,056.

Sheriff—Charles D. Coles, 1884.

Coroners—Charles W. Denn, John Q. A. Donny and William Carney, 1884.

County Clerk—J. M. Lippincott, 1884.

Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1887.

County Collector—Walter W. Acton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1887; William Plummer, 1888; Joseph Cook, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1885.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,105.

Sheriff—William A. McMurtry, 1886.

Coroners—Henry G. Wagoner, Amadee F. Voorhees and William J. Swinton, 1884.

County Clerk—M. H. Vandever, 1885.

Surrogate—William H. Long, 1888.

County Collector—A. Berry.

President Judge—William J. Magie.

Lay Judges—William W. Underdonk, 1887; John M. Garretson, 1888; Joseph Thompson, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—John D. Bartine, *ad interim*.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, September and December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,513.

Sheriff—Jacob E. Hornbeck, 1884.

Coroner—Levi D. Miller, 1884.

County Clerk—John H. Neldon, 1887.

Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, 1888.

County Collector—Theodore Morford.

President Judge—William J. Magie.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1886.

Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, 1888; James B. Huston, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1888.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 28,229.

Sheriff—Thomas Forsyth, 1884.

Coroners—Walter E. Cladeck, 1885; Monroe B. Long and Henry H. Lowrie, 1884.

County Clerk—James S. Vosseller, 1887.

Surrogate—James J. Gerber, 1887.

County Collector—Patrick Sheridan.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.

Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1888.

Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1887; Nathan Harper, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1886.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,773.

Sheriff—William K. Bowers, 1884.

Coroners—W. Scott Johnson, William M. Mayberry and Augustus Delliker, 1884.

County Clerk—William L. Hoagland, 1885.

Surrogate—Martin C. Swartsweller, 1884.

County Collector—Robert Ayres, Jr.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley.

Law Judge—Silas W. DeWitt, 1888.

Lay Judge—James Somerville, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1886.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY, 1880.

BY COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

The following is a statement of the population of New Jersey, according to the United States Census of 1880, as officially furnished by the Census Department, at Washington, for the MANUAL of the one hundred and eighth Legislature.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

The towns and villages marked with an asterisk (*), are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.

Atlantic County.

Absecon.....	507	Hammonton town and	
Atlantic City	5,477	Hammonton township	
Buena Vista township	885	co-extensive.....	1,776
Egg Harbor township.....	3,568	Mullica township, includ-	
Egg Harbor city.....	1,232	ing the following vil-	
Galloway township, in-		lages	717
cluding the following		*East Hammonton..	15
villages.....	2,337	*Elwood	326
*Oceanville.....	168	*New Columbia.....	96
*Port Republic.....	708	*Pleasant Mills.....	90
Hamilton township, in-		*Weekstown.....	68
cluding the following		Weymouth township.....	741
villages.....	1,464		
*May's Landing.....	744		
*Weymouth.....	191		
		Population, 1870, 14,093.	18,704

Bergen County.

Englewood township.....	4,076	*Ramsey.....	345
Franklin township.....	2,206	Lodi township, including	
*Wortendyke.....	500	the following villages	4,071
Harrington township.....	2,570	*Carlstadt.....	1,060
Hohokus township, in-		*Lodi	986
cluding the village of		*New Carlstadt.....	367
Ramsey.....	2,920	*Woodbridge.....	348

Midland township.....	1,591	*Ridgefield	221
New Barbadoes township, co-extensive with Hackensack village ...	4,248	*Ridgefield Park.....	77
Palisade township includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	2,302	*Shady Side.....	432
*Cresskill.....	333	*Taylorsville.....	257
*Flatts.....	181	*Teaneck.....	238
*Huyler's Landing..	43	Ridgewood township.....	1,478
*Old and New Bridge 219		Saddle River township, in- cluding the village of East Passaic.....	1,355
*Schraalenburgh ...	507	*East Passaic.....	178
*Tenafly.....	1,019	Union township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	3,164
Ridgfield township, in- cluding the following villages.....	3,952	*Kingsland.....	865
*Bogota.....	145	*Rutherford.....	2,299
*Coytesville.....	424	Washington township, in- cluding the village of Westwood.....	2,853
*Fairview.....	410	*Westwood.....	309
*Fort Lee.....	1,424		
*Leonia.....	266		
*Little Ferry.....	58		
			36,786
		Population, 1870, 31,022.	

Burlington County.

Bass River township.....	1,006	*Riverside.....	777
Beverly city.....	1,759	Easthampton township, including the village of Unionville.....	566
Beverly township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,369	*Unionville.....	98
*Delanco.....	452	Evesham township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,602
*Edgewater.....	169	*Evesboro.....	74
Bordentown township, in- cluding the following places.....	5,334	*Marlton.....	339
*Biddles Island village.....	27	Florence township..	1,528
Bordentown city..	4,258	Little Egg Harbor town- ship, including the village of Tuckerton..	1,881
*Fieldsboro village..	464	*Tuckerton.....	1,520
Burlington township.....	1,147	Lumberton township, in- cluding the village of Lumberton.....	1,689
Burlington city.....	6,090	*Lumberton.....	473
Chester township, includ- ing the village of Moorestown.....	2,855	Mansfield township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,648
*Moorestown.....	1,497	*Columbus.....	547
Chesterfield township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,525	*Georgetown.....	100
*Crosswicks.....	351	*Three Tuns.....	48
*Recklesstown.....	151	Medford township, in- cluding the village of Medford.....	1,980
*Skyesville.....	120	*Medford.....	895
Cinnaminson township, including the follow- ing villages.....	2,184	Mount Laurel township..	1,739
*Palmyra.....	571	New Hanover township, including the follow- ing villages.....	2,373
*Riverton.....	586	*Arneytown.....	64
Delran township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,760	*Cookstown.....	100
*Bridgeboro.....	400		

*Ellisdale.....	49	Westhampton township, including the follow- ing villages.....	715
*Jacobstown.....	123	*Rancocas (part of)..	80
*Paintville.....	149	(See Willingboro' town- ship).	
*Wrightstown.....	144	*Smithville.....	285
Northampton township....	4,630	Timbuctoo	108
Pemberton township, in- cluding the borough of Pemberton	2,885	Willingboro' township, in- cluding part of village of Rancocas.....	743
Pemberton	799	*Rancocas (part of). 172	
Randolph township.....	428	(See Westhampton town- ship).	
Shamong township, includ- ing the village of At- sion.....	1,097	Woodland township.....	325
*Atsion.....	94	NOTE—Rancocas village, in Westhampton and Willingboro' town- ships.....	252
Southampton township, in- cluding the village of Vincentown.....	2,269		
*Vincentown.....	683		
Springfield township, in- cluding the village of Jacksonville.....	1,886		55,402
*Jacksonville.....	94		
Washington township.....	389	Population, 1870, 53,639.	

Camden County.

Camden city.....	41,659	Haddon township, includ- ing the borough of Haddonfield.....	2,551
First Ward.....	6,362	Haddonfield	1,480
Second Ward.....	6,060	Merchantville, bo- rough of.....	439
Third Ward.....	3,952	Stockton township, includ- ing the following places.....	3,093
Fourth Ward.....	6,935	*Cramer's Hill.....	65
Fifth Ward.....	6,018	*East Camden.....	535
Sixth Ward.....	3,720	*Wrightsville.....	247
Seventh Ward	4,426	Waterford township, in- cluding the following villages.....	2,149
Eighth Ward.....	4,186	*Attica.....	183
Centre township, includ- ing the village of Snow Hill.....	1,538	*Berlin.....	385
*Snow Hill.....	429	*Gibbsboro'.....	175
Delaware township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,481	*Waterford.....	331
*Batesville.....	114	Winslow township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	2,158
*Ellisburg.....	56	*Tansboro'.....	284
*Homesteadville	72	*Winslow.....	650
Gloucester city.....	5,347		62,942
Gloucester township, in- cluding the following places.....	2,527	Population, 1870, 46,193.	
*Blackwoodtown.....	347		
*Chew's Landing.....	346		
*Kirkwood.....	108		
*Mechanicsville.....	75		

Cape May County.

Cape May City.....	1,699	Middle township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	2,575
Cape May Point.....	193	*Cape May C. H.....	570
Dennis township.....	1,812		
Lower township.....	1,779		

*Dyer's Creek.....	356
*Goshen.....	464
*Green Creek.....	362
*Mayville.....	273
*Rio Grande.....	241

*Townsend Inlet.....	309
Upper Township.....	1,702
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Population, 1870, 8,349.	9,765

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city.....	8,722
1st Ward.....	3,786
2d ".....	2,409
3d ".....	2,527
Commercial township, including the following villages.....	2,265
*Mauricetown.....	575
*Port Norris.....	885
Deerfield township, including the village of Deerfield.....	1,643
*Deerfield.....	181
Downe township, including the following villages.....	1,687
*Dividing Creek.....	677
*Newport.....	1,010
Fairfield township, including the following villages.....	3,215
*Cedarville.....	1,077
*Fairton.....	409
Greenwich township, including the village of Greenwich.....	1,245
*Greenwich.....	512
Hopewell township, including the following villages.....	1,764
*Roadstown.....	71
*Shiloh (part of).....	143

[See Stow Creek township.]	
Landis township, including the borough of Vineland.....	6,005
Vineland.....	2,519
Maurice River township, including the following villages.....	2,374
*Belle Plain.....	109
*Bricksboro'.....	129
*Cumberland.....	212
*Dorchester.....	329
*Ewing's Neck.....	339
*Heislerville.....	338
*Leesburg.....	473
*Port Elizabeth.....	445
Millville city.....	7,660
1st Ward.....	2,217
2d ".....	2,892
3d ".....	2,551
Stow Creek township, including part of the village of Shiloh.....	1,107
*Shiloh (part of).....	122
[See Hopewell township.]	
NOTE.—Shiloh village, in Hopewell and Stow Creek townships...	
265	
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Population, 1870, 24,665.	37,687

Essex County.

Belleville township.....	3,004
Bloomfield township.....	5,748
Caldwell township.....	3,167
Clinton township, including the village of Irvington.....	2,742
Irvington.....	1,677
East Orange township, co-extensive with East Orange village.....	8,349
Franklin township.....	1,617
Livingston township.....	1,401
Milburn township.....	1,743
Montclair township.....	5,147
Newark city.....	136,508
1st Ward.....	7,616
2d ".....	8,187

3d Ward.....	6,572
4th ".....	6,745
5th ".....	5,343
6th ".....	15,784
7th ".....	8,183
8th ".....	12,025
9th ".....	6,793
10th ".....	11,321
11th ".....	6,140
12th ".....	12,977
13th ".....	18,260
14th ".....	3,670
15th ".....	6,892
Orange city.....	13,207
1st Ward.....	3,549
2d ".....	3,532
3d ".....	6,126

South Orange township, including the following villages.....	3,911
*Hilton.....	316
*Maplewood.....	429

South Orange.....	2,178
West Orange township.....	3,365
	<hr/> 189,929
Population, 1870, 143,839.	

Gloucester County.

Clayton township, including the village of Clayton.....	1,981
*Clayton.....	1,433
Deptford township, including the following places.....	1,520
*Wenonah.....	166
*Westville.....	170
Franklin township, including the village of Malaga.....	2,480
*Malaga.....	330
Glassboro' township.....	2,088
Greenwich township, including the following villages.....	2,598
*Berkley.....	182
*Clarksboro'.....	180
*Mickleton.....	81
*Paulsboro'.....	750
Harrison township, including the following villages.....	2,841
*Harrisonville.....	196
*Jefferson.....	116
*Mullica Hill.....	444
Logan township, including the following villages..	1,765

*Asbury.....	115
*Bridgeport.....	441
Mantua township, including the village of Barnsboro'.....	1,718
*Barnsboro.....	182
Monroe township, including villages.....	1,858
*Brooklyn.....	146
*Cole's Mill.....	142
*Cross Keys.....	127
*Whitneyville.....	73
*Williamstown.....	1,250
Washington township, including the following villages.....	1,366
*Hurffville.....	189
*Turnerville.....	104
West Deptford township.....	1,399
Woodbury city.....	2,298
Woolwich township, including the village of Swedesboro.....	1,974
*Swedesboro.....	894
	<hr/> 25,886
Population, 1870, 21,562.	

Hudson County.

Bayonne city.....	9,372
1st Ward.....	1,701
2d ".....	3,448
3d ".....	1,547
4th ".....	2,676
Guttenburg town.....	1,206
Harrison, town of.....	6,898
Hoboken city.....	30,999
1st Ward.....	6,933
2d ".....	4,459
3d ".....	10,943
4th ".....	8,664
Jersey City.....	120,722
1st Prec't, 1st Dist.,	3,489
2d " " " "	3,248
3d " " " "	2,533
4th " " " "	2,540
5th " " " "	1,376
6th " " " "	2,282
7th " " " "	1,814
1st " 2d " "	3,595
2d " " " "	4,188
3d " " " "	2,657

4th Prec't, 2d Dist.,	3,799
5th " " " "	2,408
6th " " " "	3,695
7th " " " "	1,980
8th " " " "	2,821
1st " 3d " "	2,700
2d " " " "	2,824
3d " " " "	2,119
4th " " " "	3,216
5th " " " "	3,148
6th " " " "	1,963
7th " " " "	2,969
8th " " " "	1,402
1st " 4th " "	3,736
2d " " " "	3,998
3d " " " "	4,735
4th " " " "	4,332
5th " " " "	3,466
6th " " " "	4,531
1st " 5th " "	2,516
2d " " " "	2,599
3d " " " "	3,572

Jersey City—

4th Prec't, 5th Dist.,	3 217
5th " " "	2,435
1st " 6th "	4 063
2d " " "	4 038
3d " " "	3 078
4th " " "	2 732
5th " " "	2 465
6th " " "	2 503

Kearney township, including the following place. 777

*Arlington.....	777
North Bergen township.....	4,268
Union township.....	1,310
Union, town of.....	5,849
Weehawken township.....	1,102
West Hoboken township....	5,441

187,944

Population, 1870, 129,067.

Hunterdon County.

Alexandria township.....	1,324	Kingwood township, including the following places.....	1,694
Bethlehem township, including the village of Bloomsbury.....	2,830	*Baptisttown.....	112
*Bloomsbury.....	585	*Barbertown.....	46
Clinton, town of.....	842	Lambertville city.....	4,183
Clinton township, including the following places.....	2,133	First Ward.....	1,354
*Annandale village... 379		Second Ward.....	1,281
*Lebanon village..... 313		Third Ward.....	1,548
Delaware township, including the following villages.....	3,092	Lebanon township.....	2,699
*Locktown..... 29		Raritan township, including the village of Flemington.....	4,188
*Raven Rock..... 110		*Flemington.....	1,751
*Sergeantsville..... 139		Readington township, including the following villages.....	3,103
*Stockton..... 577		*Centreville..... 54	
East Amwell township, including the following villages.....	1,696	*Mechanicsville..... 200	
*Reaville..... 212		*Pleasant Run..... 184	
*Ringoos..... 298		*Readington..... 59	
*Wertsville..... 41		*Rowland Mills..... 39	
Franklin township, including the following villages.....	1,338	*Stanton..... 109	
*Cherryville..... 50		*Three Bridges..... 166	
*Pittstown..... 100		*White House Station.....	350
Frenchtown borough.....	1,039	Tewksbury township.....	2,108
High Bridge township.....	2 209	Union township.....	1,167
Holland township.....	1,886	West Amwell township.....	1,039
			38,570

Population, 1870, 36,963.

Mercer County.

Chambersburg borough.....	5,437	*Hamilton Square....	296
East Windsor township, including the borough of Hightstown.....	2,271	Hopewell township, including the following villages.....	4,462
Hightstown.....	1,355	*Hopewell.....	415
Ewing township.....	2,412	*Pennington.....	723
Hamilton township, including the following villages.....	3,370	*Titusville.....	219
*Duck Island..... 62		Lawrence township.....	3,174
*Deutzville..... 101		Princeton township, including the borough of Princeton.....	4,348

Princeton.....	3,209
Trenton city	29,910
1st Ward.....	4,523
2d "	2,729
3d "	6,537
4th "	4,088
5th "	4,920
6th "	1,389
7th "	5,724

Washington township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,281
*Robbinsville	83
*Windsor.....	137
West Windsor township...	1,396
	<hr/> 58,061
Population, 1870, 46,386.	

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township.....	1,599
East Brunswick township, including the follow- ing villages.....	3,272
*Milltown (part of)...	229
[See North Brunswick township.]	
*Washington.....	1,081
Madison township.....	1,662
Monroe township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	3,017
*Jamesburg.....	681
*Prospect Plains.....	38
New Brunswick city.....	17,166
1st Ward.....	2,734
2d "	3,060
3d "	2,013
4th "	1,079
5th "	4,014
6th "	4,266
North Brunswick town- ship, including part of the village of Milltown,	1,251
Milltown (part of).....	—
[See East Brunswick township.]	
Perth Amboy city and Perth Amboy township co-extensive	4,808

Piscataway township, in- cluding the following villages.....	3,242
*Dunellen.....	817
*New Brooklyn.....	193
*New Market.....	593
Raritan township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	3,789
*East Brunswick.....	299
*Piscataway.....	87
*Stelton	79
Sayreville township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,930
*Burt's Creek.....	202
*Mechanicsville.....	236
*Sayreville	735
South Amboy township.....	3,648
South Brunswick town- ship.....	2,803
Woodbridge township, in- cluding the following villages.....	4,099
*Fairfield.....	154
*Uniontown	54
*Woodbridge.....	683
	<hr/> 52,286
Population, 1870, 45,029.	

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,743
*Colt's Neck.....	123
*Edinborough.....	71
*Phalanx.....	78
*Scobeyville.....	50
Eatontown township, in- cluding the following villages.....	2,642
*Eatontown	525
*Oceanport.....	384
Freehold township, in- cluding the following places.....	4,302
Freehold.....	2,432

*Smithburg.....	31
Holmdel township.....	1,575
Howell township, includ- ing the village of Farm- ingdale.....	3,374
*Farmingdale.....	882
Manalapan township.....	2,175
Marlborough township.....	2,193
Matawan township, in- cluding the village of Matawan.....	2,699
*Matawan.....	1,437
Middletown township, in- cluding the following villages.....	5,059
*Chapel Hill.....	218

*Fair View.....	100
*Highlands of Navesink.....	248
*Leedsville.....	53
*Middletown.....	219
Navesink.....	566
*New Monmouth.....	73
*Parkertown.....	240
*Port Monmouth.....	396
*Sandy Hook.....	65
*West Port Monmouth.....	96
Millstone township, including the following villages.....	2,080
*Charleston Spring...	69
*Clarksburg.....	106
*Napoleonville.....	156
*Perrineville.....	176
Neptune township, including the following villages.....	4,187

*Asbury Park.....	1,640
*Ocean Grove.....	620
Ocean township, including the following villages..	6,027
*Branchport.....	261
Long Branch.....	3,833
*Monmouth Beach.....	548
*Seabright.....	388
Raritan township.....	3,891
Shrewsbury township, including the village of Red Bank.....	6,526
*Red Bank.....	2,684
Upper Freehold township, including the village of Allentown.....	3,236
*Allentown.....	1,010
Wall township.....	3,820
<hr/>	
55,538	

Population, 1870, 46,195.

Morris County.

Boonton township, including the village of Boonton.....	2,682
Boonton.....	2,277
Chatham township, including the following villages.....	4,276
*Afton.....	279
*Chatham.....	738
*Madison.....	1,756
Chester township, including the village of Chester.....	2,337
*Chester.....	705
Hanover township, including the following villages.....	4,138
*Littleton.....	338
*Whippany.....	504
Jefferson township.....	1,792
Mendham township, including the following villages.....	1,526
*Brookside.....	187
*Mendham.....	294
Morris township, including town of Morris town.....	6,837
Morristown.....	5,418
*Collinsville.....	129
Mount Olive township.....	1,982
Montville township.....	1,270
Passaic township, including the following villages.....	1,896
*Meyersville.....	145
*Millington.....	112
New Vernon.....	100

*Stirling.....	185
Pequannock township.....	2,239
Randolph township, including the town of Dover.....	7,700
Dover.....	2,958
Rockaway township, including the following villages.....	7,366
*Beach Glen.....	195
*Denmark.....	134
*Denville.....	384
*Greenville.....	429
*Lower Greenville..	20
*Lower Hibernia.....	943
*Lyonsville.....	141
*Meriden.....	99
*Middletown.....	114
*Mount Hope.....	537
*Powerville.....	35
*Rockaway.....	1,052
*Upper Hibernia.....	750
*White Meadow.....	4
Roxbury township, including the following villages.....	2,139
*Drakeville.....	201
*Port Morris.....	223
Washington township, including the following villages.....	2,681
*German Valley.....	130
*Middle Valley.....	60
*Unionville.....	57
Waughrightsville... ..	81

50,861

Population, 1870, 43,137.

Ocean County.

Berkley township, including part of the village of Toms River.....	683	*Bennett's Mills.....	61
Brick township, including the following villages...	2,990	*Cassville.....	123
*Burrsville.....	291	*New Prospect.....	79
*Herbertville.....	262	Lacey township.....	814
*Osbornville.....	596	Manchester township, including the village of Manchester	1,057
*Point Pleasant.....	798	*Manchester.....	592
Dover township, including the following villages.....	2,439	Ocean township.....	484
*Island Heights.....	34	Plumsted township, including the village of New Egypt.....	1,561
*Toms River (part of).....	1,061	*New Egypt.....	632
Eagleswood township, including the following villages.....	592	Stafford township, including the village of Manahawkin.....	1,008
*Long Beach.....	33	*Manahawkin.....	483
*Staffordville.....	52	Union township, including the village of Barnegat.....	1,024
*West Creek.....	507	Barnegat.....	915
Jackson township, including the following villages.....	1,803		14,455
		Population, 1870, 13,628.	

Passaic County.

Acquackanonck township.....	1,781	8th Ward.....	9,396
Little Falls township.....	1,404	Pompton township.....	2,251
Manchester township, including the village of Haledon.....	1,513	Wayne township, including the following villages	1,757
*Haledon.....	481	*Mountain View.....	103
Passaic city.....	6,532	*Pacquanack.....	72
1st Election dist.....	1,771	*Pompton.....	192
2d " "	2,551	*Preakness	1,221
3d " "	2,210	*Singac.....	77
Paterson city.....	51,031	*Wayne.....	92
1st Ward.....	5,270	West Milford township, including the village of Charlotteburg.....	2,591
2d " "	5,782	*Charlotteburg.....	151
3d " "	7,615		68,860
4th " "	5,551	Population, 1870, 46,416.	
5th " "	7,555		
6th " "	4,149		
7th " "	5,613		

Salem County.

Elsinboro' township.....	570	*Woodstown.....	490
Lower Alloways Creek township.....	1,373	Pittsgrove township, including the following villages.....	1,778
Lower Penn's Neck twp....	1,334	*Centreton	125
Mannington township, including the village of Claysville.....	2,230	*Elmer	345
*Claysville.....	281	Quinton twp., including village of Quinton.....	1,390
Pilesgrove township, including the village of Sharpstown.....	3,497	*Quinton.....	91
*Sharpstown.....	258	Salem city.....	5,056
		East Ward.....	2,483
		West "	2,568

Upper Alloways Creek twp. including the village of Allowaystown.....	1,917	*Pedricktown.....	262
*Allowaystown.....	584	*Penn's Grove.....	749
Upper Penn's Neck town- ship, including the fol- lowing villages.....	3,361	Upper Pittsgrove town- ship.....	2,073
*Auburn.....	208		24,579
		Population, 1870, 23,940.	

Somerset County.

Bedminster township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,812	Franklin township, inclu- ding the following places.....	3,818
*Bedminster.....	140	*Bloomington.....	671
*Peapack.....	235	*East Millstone.....	432
*Pluckamin.....	135	*Middlebush.....	84
Bernard's township, inclu- ding the following vil- lages.....	2,622	Hillsborough township, in- cluding the following villages.....	3,248
*Basking Ridge.....	365	*Clover Hill.....	24
*Bernardsville.....	147	*Millstone.....	262
*Liberty Corner.....	97	*Neshanic.....	117
*Madisonville.....	49	*South Branch.....	117
Branchburg township, in- cluding the village of North Branch.....	1,316	Montgomery township, in- cluding the village of Rocky Hill.....	1,928
*North Branch.....	120	*Rocky Hill.....	332
Bridgewater township, in- cluding the following villages.....	7,997	North Plainfield township.	3,217
*Bound Brook.....	934	Warren township.....	1,204
*Raritan.....	2,046		27,162
Somerville.....	3,105	Population, 1870, 23,510.	

Sussex County.

Andover township, inclu- ding the village of An- dover.....	1,150	Lafayette township.....	781
*Andover.....	394	Montague township, inclu- ding the village of Brick House.....	1,022
Byram township, inclu- ding the village of Stan- hope.....	1,406	*Brick House.....	84
*Stanhope.....	677	Newton, co-extensive with Newton township.....	2,513
Frankford township, in- cluding the village of Branchville.....	1,682	Sandyston township, in- cluding the village of Peter's Valley.....	1,195
*Branchville.....	495	*Peter's Valley.....	35
Green township, including the village of Green- ville.....	727	Sparta township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	2,274
*Greenville.....	33	*Ogden Mine.....	280
Hampton township.....	895	*Ogdensburg.....	562
Hardystown township, in- cluding the following villages.....	2,645	*Sparta.....	292
*Franklin Furnace...	799	Stillwater township, inclu- ding the following vil- lages.....	1,502
*Hamburg.....	412	*Stillwater.....	117
		*Swartswood.....	94

Vernon twp., including the village of Vernon.....	1,811
*Vernon.....	119
Wallpack township.....	575
Wantage twp., including the following villages..	3,361

*Coleville.....	90
*Deckertown.....	370
*Mt. Salem.....	38
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	23,539
Population, 1870, 23,168.	

Union County.

Clark township.....	353
Cranford township.....	1,184
Elizabeth city.....	28,229
1st Ward.....	5,327
2d ".....	5,286
3d ".....	3,966
4th ".....	1,924
5th ".....	5,329
6th ".....	2,165
7th ".....	1,829
8th ".....	2,403
Fanwood township.....	1,167
Linden twp., including the following towns....	1,889
*Linden.....	737
*Roselle.....	737
New Providence twp.....	781
Plainfield city.....	8,125

Rahway city.....	6,455
1st Ward.....	1,272
2d ".....	1,496
3d ".....	2,332
4th ".....	1,355
Springfield town and co-extensive.....	844
Summit twp., including the town of Summit....	1,910
*Summit.....	1,011
*East Summit.....	260
*West Summit.....	468
Union township.....	2,418
Westfield township.....	2,216
	<hr/>
	55,571
Population, 1870, 41,859.	

Warren County.

Allamuchy township.....	648
Belvidere.....	1,773
Blairtown township.....	1,458
Franklin township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,529
*Asbury.....	98
*Broadway.....	203
*New Village.....	150
Frelinghuysen township, including the follow- ing villages.....	1,042
*Johnsonburg.....	154
*Marksboro'.....	96
*Paulina.....	41
Greenwich township, in- cluding the following villages.....	2,554
*Cooksville.....	69
*Stewartville.....	500
*Still Valley.....	42
Hackettstown.....	2,502
Hardwick township.....	583
Harmony township.....	1,350
Hope township, including the village of Hope.....	1,569

*Hope.....	239
Independence township...	1,018
Knowlton township.....	1,476
Lopatcong township, in- cluding the township of Union or Stump.....	1,591
*Union or Stump.....	105
Mansfield township, in- cluding the village of Anderson.....	1,709
*Anderson.....	97
Oxford township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	4,594
*Oxford.....	2,656
Pahaquarry township.....	418
Phillipsburg city.....	7,181
1st Ward.....	1,753
2d ".....	1,845
3d ".....	2,221
4th ".....	1,362
Washington township.....	1,452
Washington, town of.....	2,142
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	36,589
Population, 1870, 34,336.	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population.			Males of 21 years of age and over.			Increase from 1870 to 1880
	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.		Colored.	
				Native.	Foreign.		
Atlantic.....	18,704	17,810	894	4,054	978	336	4,611
Bergen.....	36,786	34,795	1,891	5,954	3,473	579	5,764
Burlington.....	55,402	52,828	2,570	12,517	1,874	701	1,763
Camden.....	62,942	57,240	5,687	12,105	3,152	1,497	16,749
Cape May.....	9,765	9,195	570	2,465	101	144	1,416
Cumberland...	37,687	35,722	1,965	8,564	895	498	3,022
Essex.....	189,929	185,176	4,727	24,352	22,737	1,269	46,090
Gloucester.....	25,886	24,742	1,144	5,877	889	302	4,324
Hudson.....	187,944	186,248	1,655	19,563	29,721	481	58,877
Hunterdon.....	38,570	38,018	552	9,518	902	168	1,607
Mercer.....	58,061	54,828	3,230	10,826	4,453	964	11,675
Middlesex.....	52,286	50,657	1,625	8,984	4,942	465	7,257
Monmouth.....	55,538	52,062	3,461	11,495	2,161	884	9,343
Morris.....	50,861	50,049	810	9,490	4,129	226	7,724
Ocean.....	14,455	14,357	98	3,541	242	27	828
Passaic.....	68,860	67,758	1,077	8,127	9,421	303	22,444
Salem.....	24,579	21,810	2,769	5,437	441	720	657
Somerset.....	27,162	25,500	1,659	5,358	1,432	446	3,652
Sussex.....	23,539	23,365	174	5,886	523	55	371
Union.....	55,571	53,624	1,939	8,352	5,455	505	13,712
Warren.....	36,589	36,233	356	8,191	1,388	100	2,253
Total.....	1,131,116	1,092,017	38,853	190,656	99,309	10,670	225,020

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama.....	964,201	996,992	1,262,505
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	9,658	40,440
Arkansas.....	435,450	484,471	802,525
California.....	379,994	560,247	864,694
Colorado.....	34,277	39,864	194,327
Connecticut.....	460,147	537,454	622,700
Dakota.....	4,837	14,181	135,177
Delaware.....	112,216	125,015	146,608
District Columbia.....	75,680	131,700	177,624
Florida.....	140,424	187,748	269,493
Georgia.....	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180
Idaho.....	.....	14,999	32,610
Illinois.....	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana.....	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa.....	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas.....	107,206	364,399	996,096
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana.....	708,002	726,915	939,946
Maine.....	628,279	626,915	648,936
Maryland.....	677,049	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan.....	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota.....	172,023	439,706	780,773
Mississippi.....	791,305	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri.....	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380
Montana.....	.....	20,595	39,159
Nebraska.....	28,841	122,993	452,402
Nevada.....	6,857	42,491	62,266
New Hampshire.....	326,073	318,300	346,991
New Jersey.....	672,035	906,096	1,131,116
New Mexico.....	93,516	91,874	119,565
New York.....	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina.....	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750
Ohio.....	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon.....	52,465	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island.....	174,620	217,353	276,531
South Carolina.....	703,708	705,606	995,577
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas.....	604,215	818,579	1,591,749
Utah.....	40,273	86,786	143,963
Vermont.....	315,098	330,551	332,286
Virginia.....	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565
Washington.....	11,594	23,955	75,116
West Virginia.....	.....	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin.....	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497
Wyoming.....	.....	9,118	20,789
Total.....	31,443,321	33,558,371	50,155,783

POLITICAL HISTORY.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,
AND THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF EACH LEGISLATURE.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 3.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,618.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's majority over next, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, FROM MARCH 4TH, 1879, TO MARCH 4TH, 1881.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.....	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois.....	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9

Total vote for President in 1828, 45,708; 1832, 47,249; 1836, 51,729; 1840, 61,385; 1844, 76,944; 1848, 77,765; 1852, 83,283; 1856, 99,396; 1860, 121,125; 1864, 136,043; 1868, 163,122; 1872, 169,065; 1876, 220,245; 1880, 245,928.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

Secretary of State—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

Secretary of the Treasury—Charles J. Folger, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.

Postmaster General—Walter G. Gresham, of Indiana.

Attorney General—Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; William B. Woods, of Georgia; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Stanley Mathews, of Ohio; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts.

Court Term commences first Monday in December of each year, at Washington.

UNITED STATES ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the next election for President and Vice President of the United States each State will be entitled to the following number of votes:

Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	16
Arkansas.....	7	Nebraska.....	5
California.....	8	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	3	New Hampshire.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	New Jersey.....	9
Delaware.....	3	New York.....	36
Florida.....	4	North Carolina.....	11
Georgia.....	12	Ohio.....	23
Illinois.....	22	Oregon.....	3
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	30
Iowa.....	13	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	9	South Carolina.....	9
Kentucky.....	13	Tennessee.....	12
Louisiana.....	8	Texas.....	13
Maine.....	6	Vermont.....	4
Maryland.....	8	Virginia.....	12
Massachusetts.....	14	West Virginia.....	6
Michigan.....	13	Wisconsin.....	11
Minnesota.....	7		
Mississippi.....	9	Total.....	401

UNITED STATES COURT OFFICIALS.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1789—David Brearley.
 1790—Robert Morris.
 1817—Wm. S. Pennington.
 1826—William Rossell.
 1840—Mahlon Dickerson.
 1841—Philemon Dickerson.
 1863—Richard S. Field.
 1870—John T. Nixon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.
 Andrew Kirkpatrick.
 Abraham Ogden.
 Lucius H. Stockton.
 Joseph McIlvaine.
 Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
 Garret D. Wall.
 James S. Green.
 William Halsted.
 Garret S. Cannon.
 Anthony Q. Keasbey.

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.
 Robert Boggs.
 Wm. Pennington.
 Joseph C. Potts.
 Edward N. Dickerson.
 Philemon Dickerson, Jr.
 Abraham R. Harris.
 Ralph H. Shreve.
 E. Mercer Shreve.
 Robert C. Belville.
 William S. Belville.
 Linsly Rowe.

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.
 Oliver W. Ogden.
 Robert S. Kennedy.
 George H. Wilder.
 Abraham R. Harris.
 Benajah Deacon.
 W. Budd Deacon.
 Samuel Plummer.
 Robert L. Hutchinson.
 William Budd Deacon.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, 1883.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.
 District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.
 District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
 Marshal—William Budd Deacon.
 Clerk of District Court—Linsly Rowe.
 Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
 Postmaster at Trenton—C. H. Skirm.
 Internal Revenue Collector—First and Second Districts—William
 P. Tatem, Camden.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date—

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1792, to November 12th, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 11th, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833 to June 26th, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
 William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881 to ——.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm'r Amer'n	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'l'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama.....	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825
Arkansas.....	7,401	12,173	.....	.....	*21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California.....	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,265	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,219	3,160	42,715	24,995	32,615	43,092	15,522	11,641	3,291
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,001	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia.....	16,660	31,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois.....	61,934	80,537	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,441	172,161	160,215	23,404	3,913
Indiana.....	80,901	95,340	6,929	91,375	118,670	22,386	129,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa.....	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,411	1,048	1,763
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,446	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine.....	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,415	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts.....	52,683	41,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	31,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan.....	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,436	1,660	88,480	55,057	805	405
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri.....	29,984	38,355	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey.....	38,556	41,305	350	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	614	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas.....	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	.....	.....	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia.....	58,572	73,858	8,621	39,561	89,706	60,310	.....	1,929	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin.....	22,240	38,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,806,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.	
	Lincoln.	McClell.	Grant.	Seymo'r,	Grant.	Greeley,	Hayes,	Tilden,	Garfield,	Hancock,
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,441	68,230	102,002	56,178	90,687
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071	41,661	60,489
California.....	62,134	43,841	51,583	54,477	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,815	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,460	24,647
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,365	47,352	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,931	67,073	64,417
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,023	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381	14,150	15,183
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	189,496	158,730	57,134	102,722	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923	23,654	27,964
Illinois.....	150,422	130,233	250,303	199,143	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088	52,648	102,522
Indiana.....	89,075	49,596	176,518	166,980	241,914	184,938	278,232	258,601	318,037	277,321
Iowa.....	16,111	3,691	120,300	74,010	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099	183,904	105,845
Kansas.....	.....	.....	31,018	13,990	67,018	32,970	78,322	37,902	121,520	69,789
Kentucky.....	27,786	61,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,090	104,550	147,999
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	23,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	73,135	70,636	31,891	65,310
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,400	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823	74,029	65,171
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	67,660	67,687	71,981	91,780	78,513	95,706
Massachusetts.....	16,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,475	78,355	166,534	141,095	185,190	131,300
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,377	43,515	28,075	55,117	31,423	72,962	48,799	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173	34,884	75,750
Missouri.....	72,730	31,678	86,800	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077	153,567	208,609
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554	54,979	28,523
Nevada.....	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,283	9,308	8,732	9,611
New Hampshire.....	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,121	41,539	38,509	44,862	40,794
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962	120,555	122,565
New York.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,297	521,949	555,544	534,511
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	91,769	70,094	108,117	125,427	115,878	124,204
Ohio.....	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182	375,048	340,821

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClcl., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymo'r, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712	18,195	10,779
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,406	68,071	112,312
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	83,655	94,391	89,566	133,166	107,677	138,191
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755	107,845	156,228
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,015	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254	57,845	18,181
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,168	91,654	95,538	139,670	45,080	127,976
West Virginia	25,132	10,138	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,155	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,837	84,707	101,997	86,477	130,668	123,927	144,397	114,634
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265	4,442,950	4,442,035
Majority	407,342	.....	305,458	.....	762,991	.....	over all,	157,394	.....	.....

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,317,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,204,428
" " 1844	2,698,618	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1848	2,872,806	" " 1880	306,867
" " 1852	3,142,877	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,523
" " 1856	4,053,967	" " 1880	10,305
" " 1860	4,676,853		

ELECTION RETURNS, 1883.

Atlantic County.

	—GOV.—		—SEN.—		—ASS'Y.—		
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Collins, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	Osgood, Dem.	North, Rep.	Tilton, Pro.
Atlantic City—							
1st W., 1st Dist...	97	147	76	175	98	147	6
“ “ 2d “	124	304	130	311	124	301	17
2d “ 1st “	166	219	171	219	167	216	8
“ “ 2d “	169	222	165	231	169	223	5
	556	892	542	936	558	887	36
Absecon.....	75	51	69	57	82	47	2
Buena Vista.....	52	81	63	82	64	78	1
Egg Harbor City....	162	99	147	115	161	100	.....
Egg Harbor Twp—							
1st Dist.....	108	134	193	123	99	128	89
2d “	181	131	209	132	186	131	27
Galloway.....	202	212	202	221	204	207	12
Hamilton	96	138	92	137	101	131	.....
Hammonton.....	66	178	165	186	145	150	60
Mullica	54	68	40	90	83	41	7
Weymouth.....	55	56	56	55	55	56	.....
	1607	2040	1778	2134	1738	1956	234
Maj. in county....		433		356		218	

Urner, Nat., received 86 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 206 for Governor.

Bergen County.

	—Gov.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—			
1ST DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Miller, Dem.	Hasler, Rep.	Wortendyke, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Buckley, Pro.	
Englewood—								
East District.....	116	177	107	186	117	173	18	
West “	168	131	154	142	162	131	13	
Harrington.....	258	138	256	142	254	141	4	
N. Barbad's—1st D..	344	159	343	154	315	185	14	
2d “ ..	144	150	142	145	145	147	17	
Palisade.....	193	146	188	150	191	139	15	
Ridgefield—E. D...	158	139	138	159	139	156	1	
W. “ ...	129	118	127	122	131	117	...	
Washingt'n—1st D..	141	127	140	129	139	130	...	
2d “ ..	179	112	176	116	173	113	...	
	1830	1397	1771	1445	1766	1432	82	
Majority	433		326		334			
2D DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Miller, Dem.	Hasler, Rep.	Doremus, Dem.	Bogart, Rep.	Doremus,* Dem.	Ackerman* Rep.
Franklin.....	231	162	235	157	244	147	154	119
Lodi—1st D..	227	90	223	96	217	102	110	69
2d “ ..	104	134	102	135	78	158	48	51
Midland.....	163	144	165	144	167	142	134	123
Ridgewood...	146	165	138	173	175	132	90	161
Ho'kus—1 D..	203	178	211	174	201	178	176	149
2 “ ..	66	86	71	86	73	81	52	87
Saddle River	151	120	147	124	142	131	121	65
Union.....	225	260	231	253	250	232	134	149
	1516	1339	1523	1342	1547	1303	1019	973
Majority...	177		181		244			
	3346	2736	3294	2787				
Maj. in co..	610		507					

* Special election for Assembly.

Urner, Nat., received 19 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 68 votes, for Governor; Conklin, Pro., received 80 for for Senator; Rapelja, Pro., received 12 votes for Assembly, in 2d district, at regular election.

Burlington County.

	Gov.				Ass'y			
1ST DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Budd, Dem.	Rockhill, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	
Bordentown—								
1st Dist.....	181	168	26	28	165	183	29	
2d “	231	169	5	22	189	215	21	
3d “	125	65	...	2	116	72	3	
	537	402	31	52	470	470	53	
Chesterfield.....	89	156	25	25	89	171	22	
Easthampton.....	98	39	1	.....	90	48	.....
Florence.....	106	150	.....	45	108	148	44
Mansfield.....	194	166	1	22	196	169	19	
New Hanover	223	185	11	15	229	180	14	
Pemberton—								
East District.....	285	106	2	10	331	73	.....
West “	101	75	1	10	143	41	4	
Springfield.....	229	132	3	7	248	117	6	
	1862	1411	75	186	1904	1417	162	
Majority	451				487			
2D DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Urner, Nat.	Scott, Dem.	Gangewer, Rep.	Haines, Pro.	
Beverly City.....	127	162	.....	45	122	125	85
Beverly Twp	85	92	2	22	79	91	29	
Burlington—								
1st District	231	191	1	30	245	176	31	
2d “	149	167	.....	23	154	159	25
3d “	175	181	1	23	186	172	24	
4th “	200	180	.....	41	221	161	42
Chester—	755	719	2	117	1007	884	236	
East District.....	66	153	1	12	67	140	21	
West “	133	177	.....	8	138	169	14
Cinnaminson.....	194	210	5	1	194	199	14	
Delran.....	212	82	.....	39	210	74	48
Mount Laurel.....	122	209	8	3	123	196	23	
Willingboro.....	87	50	.....	13	86	42	21
	1781	1854	18	260	1825	1704	377	
Majority		73			121			

3D DISTRICT.	Gov.				Ass'y.		
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Urner, Nat.	Barrows, Dem.	Alcott, Rep.	Peacock, Pro.
Bass River	140	60	12	1	139	61	12
Evesham	149	175	.....	.....	146	177	.....
Little Egg Harbor...	111	228	1	1	108	23	1
Lumberton.....	110	189	13	13	103	208	12
Medford	191	218	17	25	186	246	17
Northampt'n—1 D..	197	269	33	17	161	309	31
2 " ..	187	300	30	14	148	347	24
Randolph	18	21	17	1	17	22	17
Shamong.....	121	81	.....	.....	123	79	.....
Southampt'n—E. D..	110	95	3	2	106	97	3
W. " ..	123	108	3	4	120	114	3
Washington.....	12	76	1	.....	10	79	.....
Westhampton.....	40	96	2	.....	37	98	.....
Woodland.....	48	40	.....	.....	48	40	.....
	1557	1956	132	78	1452	2108	122
Majority		399				656	
	5200	5221	225	524			
Maj. in county....		21					

Camden County.

1ST DISTRICT.	Gov.			Ass'y.	
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parson's Pro.	Borton, Dem.	Arms'g, Rep.
Camden—					
1st Ward, 1st District...	174	307	10	196	299
" " 2d "	166	255	10	188	240
" " 3d "	121	187	6	138	177
2d " 1st "	85	231	13	104	226
" " 2d "	192	184	10	190	194
" " 3d "	141	200	10	161	187
3d " 1st "	200	172	21	216	175
" " 2d "	214	131	21	218	149
4th " 1st "	192	223	38	207	243
" " 2d "	125	84	18	133	92
" " 3d "	173	256	11	178	261
" " 4th "	115	136	6	114	144
	1898	2366	174	2043	2387
Majority		468			344

					---Gov.---			---Ass'y.---		
2D DISTRICT.					Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Branning, Dem.	Varney, Rep.	Bingham, Pro.
Camden City—										
5th Ward, 1st District...					174	201	5	208	162	9
" " 2d " ...					151	129	18	150	117	27
" " 3d " ...					218	160	21	228	148	24
6th " 1st " ...					220	173	18	227	158	22
" " 2d " ...					216	119	22	224	103	25
7th " 1st " ...					308	254	21	314	242	22
" " 2d " ...					172	190	6	184	176	8
8th " 1st " ...					130	253	16	138	245	16
" " 2d " ...					174	177	35	189	157	37
Stockton—1st Dist.....					99	125	24	105	117	25
2d "					101	136	24	155	80	26
					1963	1917	210	2122	1705	241
Majority.....					46			417		

3D DISTRICT.					Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Alexander, Dem.	Stafford, Rep.	
Centre.....					110	158	3	111	158	.....
Delaware.....					87	140	2	65	164	.....
Gloucester City—										
1st Ward.....					250	188	13	247	202	.....
2d " 1st District...					169	127	4	175	124	.....
" " 2d " ...					129	89	6	135	89	.....
					548	404	23	557	415	.....
Gloucester Twp.....					237	215	17	310	160	.....
Haddon.....					105	354	10	104	365	.....
Merchantville					21	71	3	34	61	.....
Waterford.....					144	140	8	164	127	.....
Winslow.....					86	183	...	92	173	.....
					1338	1665	66	1437	1623	.....
Majority						327			186	
					5199	5948	450			
Maj. in county.....						749				

Urner, Nat., received 13 votes in the county for Governor.

VOTE IN CITY OF CAMDEN.

	Gov.			Ass'y.		
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Camden City—						
1st Ward.....	461	749	26	522	716	.....
2d " 	418	615	33	455	607	.....
3d " 	414	303	42	434	324	.....
4th " 	605	699	73	632	740	.....
5th " 	543	490	44	586	427	60
6th " 	436	292	40	451	261	47
7th " 	480	444	27	498	418	30
8th " 	304	430	51	327	402	53
	3661	4022	336	3905	3895	190
Majority..		361		10		

Urner, Nat., received 5 votes in the city, for Governor.

Cape May County.

	Gov.			Ass'y.		
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Ludlam, Dem.	Stevens, Rep.	Middleton, Gr.
Cape May City.....	164	116	77	165	187	.....
Cape May Point.....	6	24	...	8	21	.....
Dennis.....	183	103	2	229	50	27
Lower.....	132	137	66	156	172	.....
Middle—						
1st District.	110	84	39	127	104	.....
2d " 	106	67	12	125	53	2
Sea Isle City.....	27	20	3	44	7	.....
Upper..	65	186	4	74	180	.....
	793	737	203	928	774	29
Majority in county.....	56			154		

Urner, Nat., received 21 votes in the county, for Governor.

Cumberland County.

	—Gov.—		—SEN.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Baker, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Johnson, Gr.	Kienzle, Dem.	Lupton, Rep.	Jones, Gr.
1st DISTRICT.								
Bridgeton—								
1st W., 1st D.,	224	231	219	243	.....	199	252	3
" " 2d "	187	274	194	274	1	174	278	5
2d "	229	253	208	274	.....	215	252	.....
3d "	242	279	251	266	14	211	308	16
Commercial.....	77	162	99	146	2	85	155	2
Downe.....	99	89	110	78	9	115	83	11
Fairfield—1 D..	141	118	169	96	.....	132	120	10
2 " ..	134	98	147	87	11	131	98	12
Greenwich.....	53	188	54	184	1	63	178	1
Hopewell.....	145	156	163	146	20	155	141	35
Stoe Creek.....	80	91	82	92	23	81	88	22
	1611	1939	1696	1886	81	1561	1953	117
Majority.....		328		190			392	
2d DISTRICT.								
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Baker, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Johnson, Gr.	McKeag, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.	Butler, Gr.
Deerfield.....	229	115	226	122	9	226	103	26
Landis—								
1st District...	43	45	52	52	1	38	52	6
2d " ...	162	310	316	201	19	152	343	43
3d " ...	143	264	267	168	9	140	282	22
4th " ...	25	87	39	72	5	26	86	8
Maur. R.—1 P..	73	155	85	139	6	87	141	6
2 " ..	127	97	135	92	6	159	69	4
Milly'e—1 W...	173	252	175	281	27	171	281	32
2 " ...	189	376	210	386	12	185	405	14
3 " ...	246	161	251	161	49	240	177	45
	1410	1862	1756	1664	143	1424	1944	206
Majority.....		452	92				520	
	3021	3801	3452	3550	224	.....	.....	.....
Maj. in Co...		780		98				

Urner, Nat., received 369 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 80 votes, in the county, for Governor.

Essex County.

		Gov.				Ass'y		
		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Howe, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Vreeland, Nat.
1st DISTRICT.								
Bellville—								
1st District.....		104	189	6	2	117	184	5
2d ".....		179	65	1	.....	182	63	1
Bloomfield—								
1st District.....		130	327	8	3	130	328	8
2d ".....		62	131	9	1	65	128	10
3d ".....		113	192	12	1	113	193	12
Caldwell—								
1st District.....		187	179	3	.....	200	166	2
2d ".....		141	157	.....	.....	139	157	.....
Franklin.....		49	103	59	.....	55	99	55
Montclair—								
1st District.....		164	271	6	.....	195	240	5
2d ".....		185	285	7	2	214	256	4
		1314	1899	111	9	1410	1814	102
Majority			585				404	
2d DISTRICT.								
		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Seymour, Dem.	Bell, Rep.	
East Orange—								
Franklin, or 1st Dist..	...	63	148	1	6	88	128	
Ashland, N. or 2d Dist...		66	324	5	6	65	325	
" S. or 3d Dist...		63	249	3	3	64	246	
Eastern, or 4th Dist.....		85	344	2	7	88	342	
Orange—		277	1065	11	22	305	1044	
1st Ward, 1st District..		80	191	2	3	79	188	
1st " 2d "		193	89	1	1	199	82	
2d " 1st "		218	150	.....	3	225	143	
2d " 2d "		146	150	2	7	156	142	
3d " 1st "		365	204	3	4	378	192	
3d " 2d "		294	142	3	1	308	130	
		1573	1991	22	41	1650	1921	
Majority			418				271	

Ryerson, Gr., received 15 votes, and Williams, Pro· 34 for Assembly.

3D DISTRICT.	—Gov.—				—Ass'y—	
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Shannon, Dem.	Keasbey, Rep.
Clinton, 1st District.....	158	242	6	2	153	244
“ 2d “	33	61	1	.....	32	62
Livingston.....	90	147	2	1	89	148
Millburn.....	140	208	3	2	142	207
Newark, 14th Ward.....	159	579	4	8	213	506
South Orange, 1st Dist...	202	224	1	4	209	215
“ “ 2d “ ...	89	70	.....	.....	92	68
West Orange.....	234	199	.....	1	220	208
	1105	1730	17	18	1150	1658
Majority		625				508

McCullough received 23 votes for Assembly.

4TH DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Stevens, Dem.	Lehl'ch, Rep.
Newark—						
8th Ward, 1st District..	278	313	13	6	296	304
8th “ 2d “ ..	216	171	1	1	211	173
8th “ 3d “ ..	146	481	2	14	176	466
8th “ 4th “ ..	50	193	20	.....	73	188
8th “ 5th “ ..	135	224	2	1	140	221
11th “ 1st “ ..	176	432	1	23	208	420
11th “ 2d “ ..	360	177	2	.....	367	171
	1361	1991	41	45	1471	1943
Majority		630				472

5TH DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Arbuckle Dem.	Burgess, Rep.
Newark—						
1st Ward, 1st District..	268	359	6	2	308	325
1st “ 2d “ ..	182	316	2	.....	211	283
1st “ 3d “ ..	173	201	1	2	184	186
4th “ 1st “ ..	361	324	3	1	374	312
4th “ 2d “ ..	342	365	3	5	354	348
15th “ 1st “ ..	279	370	6	6	286	366
15th “ 2d “ ..	245	276	2	.....	236	275
	1850	2211	23	16	1953	2095
Majority		361				142

Harris, Gr., received 20 votes for Assembly.

				Gov.			Ass'y.		
6TH DISTRICT.				Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Murphy, Dem.	Fish, Rep.
Newark—									
2d	Ward,	1st District..		127	260	3	6	141	248
2d	"	2d "	..	337	392	9	2	356	374
2d	"	3d "	..	275	230	1	1	296	214
3d	"	1st "	..	220	398	6	7	261	367
3d	"	2d "	..	139	445	8	2	178	414
7th	"	1st "	..	364	136	4	1	375	131
				1462	1861	31	19	1657	1748
Majority					399				141

Bross received 20 votes for Assembly.

7TH DISTRICT.				Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	O'Connor, Dem.	Chandler, Rep.
Newark—									
6th	Ward,	1st District..		319	401	4	.....	271	447
6th	"	2d "	..	350	297	2	.....	326	323
6th	"	3d "	..	225	349	1	.....	222	352
6th	"	4th "	..	277	214	3	1	268	229
6th	"	5th "	..	137	122	1	.....	130	133
7th	"	2d "	..	354	121	.....	.....	366	105
7th	"	3d "	..	344	46	7	.....	344	51
				2006	1550	18	1	1927	1640
Majority				456				287	

Quinn, Gr., received 8 votes for Assembly.

8TH DISTRICT.				Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Wisner, Dem.	Holzwarth, Rep.
Newark—									
13th	Ward,	1st Dist....		220	288	3	.....	233	282
"	"	2d "	.....	278	272	1	.....	271	278
"	"	3d "	.....	261	213	...	.....	272	205
"	"	4th "	.....	317	268	.....	.....	325	254
"	"	5th "	.....	206	224	.....	.....	215	212
"	"	6th "	.....	179	317	2	.....	191	305
				1461	1582	6	.....	1507	1536
Majority					121				29

				Gov. — — —				Ass'y —	
9TH DISTRICT.				Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Armitage Dem.	Martin, Rep.
Newark—									
9th Ward, 1st Dist.....				161	539	4	5	285	429
" " 2d "				163	517	4	2	250	477
10th " 1st "				181	243	1	2	234	192
" " 2d "				280	310	.....	.....	338	252
" " 3d "				268	214	2	2	328	158
" " 4th "				339	216	6	.....	403	154
				1392	2039	17	11	1838	1662
Majority					647			176	

				Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Harrigan, Dem.	Hubbard, Rep.
10TH DISTRICT.									
Newark—									
5th Ward,	1st Dist.	.....		347	280	3	3	346	282
"	" 2d "	.....		251	192	1	1	255	188
12th	" 1st "	.....		448	79	3	2	449	73
"	" 2d "	.....		385	129	2	.....	411	105
"	" 3d "	.....		281	247	.....	.....	300	234
"	" 4th "	.....		321	73	.....	.....	330	68
				2033	1000	9	6	2091	950
Majority				1033				1141	
				15557	17854	295	166		
Maj. in county				2297					

Vote in Newark—								Dem.	Rep.
1st Ward.....	623	876	9	4	703	794			
2d “	739	882	13	9	793	836			
3d “	359	843	14	9	439	881			
4th “	703	689	6	6	728	660			
5th “	598	472	4	4	601	470			
6th “	1308	1383	11	1	1217	1484			
7th “	1062	303	11	1	1085	287			
8th “	825	1382	38	22	896	1352			
9th “	324	1056	8	7	535	906			
10th “	1068	983	9	4	1303	756			
11th “	536	609	3	23	575	591			
12th “	1435	528	5	2	1490	480			
13th “	1461	1582	6	.....	1507	1536		
14th “	159	579	4	8	213	506			
15th “	524	646	8	6	522	641			
	11724	12813	149	106	12607	12180			
14 Majority		1089			427				

Gloucester County.

—Gov.— —SEN.— —Ass'Y.—

	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Wilkins, Dem.	Panncost, Rep.	Glover, Dem.	Haines, Rep.
Clayton.....	190	267	2	9	190	276	193	274
Deptford.....	120	226	.....	2	122	226	121	227
East Greenwich	92	210	.....	.....	90	213	77	228
Franklin.....	291	108	17	1	289	111	290	109
Glassboro.....	218	195	.....	29	224	212	230	214
Greenwich.....	203	217	4	4	247	183	210	217
Harrison—								
Har'ville Dist	102	149	.....	1	100	148	100	153
Mull. Hill “	150	239	11	6	140	256	146	247
Logan.....	231	113	37	.....	237	114	234	115
Mantua.....	226	132	7	3	242	138	225	132
Monroe.....	154	186	39	3	157	187	149	186
Washington....	172	103	.....	2	175	101	172	106
West Deptford..	118	181	5	.....	124	175	116	183
Woolwich.....	164	279	22	.....	160	285	163	280
Woodbury—								
1st Ward.....	55	125	.....	1	54	126	55	124
2d “	114	213	.....	3	115	215	116	211
3d “	87	110	.....	.....	85	111	81	116
	2687	3053	144	64	2751	3077	2678	3122
Maj. in co.....		366				326		444
Leap, Gr., received 140 votes for Senator, and Walter, Gr., 134 for Assembly.								

Hudson County.

1st DISTRICT.		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Fleming, Dem.	See, Rep.
Jersey City—							
1st Precinct.....		191	209	198	200	167	233
2d “		69	78	75	69	71	71
3d “		222	206	225	201	199	231
4th “		80	125	85	114	90	114
5th “		113	114	114	107	112	119
6th “		95	185	111	149	108	174
7th “		115	131	116	120	117	127
8th “		145	291	193	232	150	287
		1030	1339	1117	1192	1014	1356
Majority.....			309		75		342

(Gov.) (Sen.) (Ass'y.)

2D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Kelly, Dem.	Wilcox, Rep.
1st Precinct.....	226	93	224	91	220	61
2d "	346	83	336	94	342	77
3d "	98	29	92	37	82	27
4th "	213	159	219	148	157	136
5th "	232	47	237	42	243	25
6th "	280	30	277	32	275	31
7th "	330	92	338	88	347	74
8th "	216	83	211	86	223	62
	1941	616	1934	618	1889	493
Majority.....	1325		1316		1396	

3D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Quimby, Dem.	Dickinson, Rep.
1st Precinct.....	133	146	128	147	127	153
2d "	146	155	157	135	134	163
3d "	158	224	197	170	107	269
4th "	130	172	157	139	113	187
5th "	76	227	115	164	92	203
6th "	84	215	133	148	112	182
7th "	188	235	191	217	177	238
8th "	204	325	245	266	218	293
	1119	1699	1323	1386	1080	1688
Majority.....		580		63		608

4TH DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Chapman, Dem.	Dayton, Rep.
1st Precinct.....	200	216	177	242	245	171
2d "	224	293	208	304	343	171
3d "	176	276	172	285	138	317
4th "	143	183	139	194	180	152
5th "	144	124	125	146	158	112
6th "	125	196	110	213	163	161
	1012	1288	931	1384	1227	1084
Majority.....		276		453	143	

		—Gov.—		—SEN.—		—Ass'y.—	
5TH DISTRICT.		Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Donnell, Dem.	Cole, Rep.
Jersey City—							
1st Precinct..	.....	217	349	199	358	223	340
2d	“	82	243	59	259	75	245
3d	“	182	370	187	351	169	380
4th	“	178	433	219	379	172	436
5th	“	109	277	144	235	99	279
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		768	1672	808	1582	738	1680
Majority.....			904		774		942

6TH DISTRICT.		Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Clarke, Dem.	Ellison, Rep.
Jersey City—							
1st Precinct.....		299	390	331	355	444	238
2d “	.....	265	305	289	274	275	295
3d “	.....	182	367	171	368	202	342
4th “	.....	151	174	146	179	184	143
5th “	.....	170	189	163	192	240	118
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1067	1425	1100	1368	1345	1136
Bayonne City—							
1st Ward.....		137	133	119	140	182	69
2d “	.....	226	207	221	210	210	198
3d “	.....	107	158	111	157	126	135
4th “	.....	277	33	231	74	261	46
5th “	.....	191	70	169	90	151	107
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		938	601	851	671	930	555
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....		2005	2026	1951	2039	2275	1691
			21		88	584	

		—Gov.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y—	
7TH DISTRICT.		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	McLaughlin, Dem.	Layburn, Rep.
Jersey City—							
1st Precinct.....		140	56	140	52	140	45
2d " 		385	50	371	61	386	44
3d " 		460	63	447	75	463	54
4th " 		173	54	174	59	177	45
5th " 		308	29	290	46	291	23
6th " 		412	78	411	82	403	55
Hoboken—		1878	330	1833	375	1860	266
1st Ward, 2d District..		178	30	176	31	164	30
3d " 1st " ..		225	83	240	80	214	69
3d " 2d " ..		241	26	241	25	228	26
4th " 1st " ..		187	43	185	48	185	48
4th " 2d " ..		206	67	209	64	203	62
4th " 3d " ..		299	61	298	62	290	69
Majority.....		3214	640	3182	685	3144	570
		2574		2497		2574	

		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	O'Donnell, Dem.	Parker, Jr., Rep.
8TH DISTRICT.							
Jersey City—							
1st Precinct.....		186	70	182	75	184	73
2d " 		137	91	136	91	118	104
3d " 		196	92	161	130	175	108
4th " 		102	69	99	72	103	63
5th " 		72	87	71	90	63	91
6th " 		281	122	229	180	266	119
7th " 		95	53	92	54	89	50
Harrison, 1st Ward.....		1069	584	970	692	998	608
" 2d " 		203	32	165	70	203	32
" 3d " 		116	25	93	48	117	24
" 4th " 		62	120	56	127	63	118
" " 		176	83	73	93	174	88
Kearney.....		113	191	106	204	98	212
Majority.....		1739	1035	1463	1334	1653	1082
		704		129		571	

				—Gov.—	—Sen.—	—Ass'y—			
9TH DISTRICT.				Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinker- hoff, D.	Cator, Rep.	Stelljes, Dem.	Brown, Rep.
Hoboken—									
1st Ward,		1st District		213	128	211	133	201	143
1st	“	2d	“	122	81	119	86	128	73
2d	“	1st	“	152	139	145	146	164	126
2d	“	2d	“	129	108	117	119	134	101
3d	“	3d	“	164	128	159	122	165	128
3d	“	4th	“	195	175	194	176	198	173
				975	759	945	782	990	744
Majority.....				216		163		246	

10TH DISTRICT.				Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Brinker- hoff, D.	Cator, Rep.	Rich, Dem.	Pepper, Rep.
Guttenberg.....				107	116	100	124	106	118
North Bergen.....				202	139	201	138	200	139
Union—North Dist...				186	135	172	149	166	149
South " ...				294	154	286	163	276	171
Union Township.....				123	72	119	74	119	74
Weehawken.....				146	54	144	52	152	47
West Hoboken—									
North District.....				181	126	183	124	191	114
South District.....				251	139	256	135	270	118
				1490	935	1461	959	1480	930
Majority.....				555		502		550	
				15293	12009	15115	11961		
Majority in Co.....				3284		3154			

Urner, Nat., received 38 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 26 for Governor, in the county.

VOTE IN CITY OF HOBOKEN.

				Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Brinker, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Hoboken—											
1st Ward.....				513	239	...	...	506	250	493	246
2d "				281	247	...	1	262	265	298	227
3d "				630	237	...	...	640	227	607	223
4th "				887	346	3	...	886	350	876	352
				2311	1069	3	1	2294	1092	2274	1048
Majority.....				1242				1202		1226	

VOTE IN JERSEY CITY.

	—Gov.—				—SEN.—		—Ass'y—	
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Brinkerhoff, Dem.	Cator, Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Jersey City—								
1st District	1030	1339	5	7	1117	1192	1014	1356
2d “	1941	616	2	2	1934	618	1889	493
3d “	1119	1699	4	4	1323	1386	1080	1688
4th “	1012	1288	8	6	931	1384	1227	1084
5th “	768	1672	2	...	808	1582	738	1680
6th “	1067	1425	4	2	1100	1368	1345	1136
7th “	1878	330	...	...	1833	375	1860	266
8th “	1069	584	2	...	970	692	998	608
	9884	8953	27	21	10016	8597	10151	8311
Majority.....	931				1419		1840	

Hunterdon County.

	Gov.				Ass'y		
1st DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Robbins, Dem.	Bellis, Rep.	Fritz, Gr.
Delaware—							
North District.....	279	80	3	3	278	84	3
South District.....	191	105	3	...	186	96	17
East Amwell.....	187	140	2	...	234	87	2
Kingwood.....	207	93	1	25	206	117	1
Frenchtown.....	114	68	9	46	125	81	12
Lambertville—							
1st Ward.....	179	64	4	1	181	63	4
2d “	146	154	5	2	147	150	5
3d “	157	180	19	9	163	184	19
	482	398	28	12	491	397	28
Raritan—							
East District.....	230	185	...	6	227	190	.....
West District.....	270	188	...	18	275	200	.....
West Amwell.....	115	48	11	12	116	60	11
	2075	1305	57	122	2138	1312	74
Majority	770				826		

2D DISTRICT.	Gov.				Ass'y.		
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Lake, Dem.	Bush, Rep.	Sine, Gr.
Alexandria.....	189	53	.....	10	190	62	.....
Bethlehem—							
East District.....	151	49	5	32	147	83	5
West “	188	51	2	9	188	61	2
Clinton, Town of ...	79	89	17	29	85	113	18
Clinton Twp	267	156	7	24	264	180	10
High Bridge	167	112	45	65	163	180	46
Holland.....	179	175	3	14	179	189	3
Franklin.....	171	64	2	65	167	130	2
Lebanon—							
East District.....	95	42	.....	17	95	59	.....
West “	161	89	21	23	154	109	25
Readington—							
North District....	232	132	1	15	235	144	.....
South “	157	99	11	7	157	106	11
Tewksbury.....	242	70	14	44	242	106	12
Union.....	138	51	9	17	138	66	10
	2416	1232	137	371	2404	1588	144
Majority	1184				816		
	4491	2537	194	493			
Maj. in county....	1954						

Mercer County.

	—Gov.—			—SEN.—		—Ass'y.—	
1ST DISTRICT.	Abbet, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Vanderbilt, D.	Leavitt, Rep.	Joslin, Pro.	Cornell, Dem.	Rue, Rep.
Ewing.....	220	166	230	159	2	234	151
Hamilton—							
North District....	171	221	182	208	6	177	220
South “ 	111	134	102	144	22	114	141
Hopewell—							
East District.....	235	144	243	138	.....	237	145
Centre “ 	169	242	180	230	3	177	237
West “ 	74	162	72	164	1	74	163
East Windsor.....	257	253	277	242	11	257	271
Lawrence	123	167	128	161	.....	129	161
Millham.....	216	129	207	142	1	217	132
Princeton—							
1st District.....	238	260	251	248	.....	239	258
2d “ 	221	242	248	215	5	220	246
Washington.....	145	139	152	133	.....	145	140
West Windsor	144	170	155	159	.....	127	186
	2324	2429	2427	2343	51	2347	2451
Majority.....		105	84				104

Urner, Nat., received 32 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 60, for Governor.

2D DISTRICT.	Abbet, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Vanderbilt, Dem.	Leavitt, Rep.	Joslin, Pro.	Fell, Dem.	Applegate, Rep.
Trenton—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist..	172	247	171	250	2	176	239
“ “ 2d “	184	328	181	329	7	180	330
2d “ 1st “	178	194	184	190	4	188	186
“ “ 2d “	114	162	114	168	2	130	151
5th “ 1st “	164	176	166	174	4	153	189
“ “ 2d “	159	185	162	182	4	161	184
“ “ 3d “	331	158	326	169	6	306	184
7th “ 1st “	207	116	206	118	1	185	136
“ “ 2d “	343	253	338	258	1	315	278
“ “ 3d “	225	195	222	200	8	219	205
	2077	2014	2070	2038	39	2013	2082
Majority.....	63		32				69

Urner, Nat., received 20 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 37, for Governor.
Caine, Pro., received 29 votes for Assembly.

	—Gov.—		—SEN.—			—Ass'y—	
3D DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Vanderbilt, Dem.	Leavitt, Rep.	Joslin, Dem.	Caminade, Dem.	Johnston, Rep.
Chambersburg—							
1st District.....	254	194	220	234	5	243	190
2d “	207	345	202	356	24	220	317
3d “	151	136	118	168	8	132	145
Trenton—	612	675	540	758	37	595	652
3d W., 1st Dist...	142	161	137	173	5	148	144
“ “ 2d “ ...	275	282	266	293	10	276	262
“ “ 3d “ ...	342	142	304	182	3	336	133
4th “ 1st “ ...	216	240	171	283	5	243	201
“ “ 2d “ ...	348	160	316	194	6	344	158
6th “	223	109	217	119	1	225	110
	2158	1769	1951	2002	67	2167	1660
Majority	389			51		507	
	6559	6212	6448	6383			
Maj. in county....	347		65				

Urner, Nat., received 27 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 64 for Governor; Mackenzie, Pro., 143 votes for Assembly.

VOTE IN CITY OF TRENTON.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Vanderbilt, Dem.	Leavitt, Rep.	Joslin, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Trenton—							
1st Ward.....	356	575	352	579	9	356	569
2d “	292	356	298	358	6	318	337
3d “	759	585	707	648	18	760	539
4th “	564	400	487	477	11	587	359
5th “	654	519	654	525	14	620	557
6th “	223	109	217	119	1	225	110
7th “	775	564	766	576	10	719	619
	3623	3108	3481	3282	69	3585	3090
Majority.....	515		199			495	

Urner, Nat., received 37 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 63 for Governor. The Prohibition vote for Assembly was 105.

Middlesex County.

1ST DISTRICT.	Gov.				Ass'y		
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Savage, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Parker, Pro.
Perth Amboy—							
1st Ward.....	135	178	7	18	136	178	20
2d “	253	127	5	15	254	129	15
3d “	182	52	2	3	177	57	3
	570	357	14	36	567	364	38
Piscataway—							
North District....	102	171	...	12	102	171	12
South District....	107	119	1	18	105	120	19
Raritan—							
1st District.....	252	168	2	5	258	162	4
2d “	129	108	...	3	126	111	3
Woodbridge—							
1st District.....	180	222	2	...	167	231	...
2d “	141	193	2	...	132	201	...
	1481	1338	21	74	1457	1360	76
Majority	143				97		
2D DISTRICT.							
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Jernee, Dem.	Roberts, Rep.	Van Horn, Pro.
East Brunswick—							
1st District.....	262	93	7	...	258	101	...
2d “	129	55	3	...	119	67	...
Madison	166	38	...	...	158	42	...
New Brunswick—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	157	71	...	1	162	67	1
“ “ 2d “	160	118	2	9	175	93	13
3d “	254	143	1	2	274	117	2
6th “ 1st “	358	158	4	2	362	144	10
“ “ 2d “	252	114	1	1	250	104	8
Sayreville.....	96	109	...	...	80	122	...
South Amboy—							
1st District.....	254	109	3	...	231	133	...
2d “	156	109	5	...	145	118	...
	2244	1117	26	15	2214	1108	34
Majority	1127				1106		

	Gov.				Ass'y		
3d DISTRICT.	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Robison, Dem.	Carson, Rep.	Kidder, Pro.
Cranbury.....	118	191	2	15	124	178	20
Monroe—							
1st District.....	83	154	4	...	90	149	...
2d " 	89	78	...	32	89	68	40
New Brunswick—							
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	191	211	...	2	184	204	12
" " 2d "	79	172	...	3	83	152	17
4th " 	78	150	...	2	105	102	19
5th " 1st "	195	295	1	2	205	236	48
" " 2d "	165	154	1	6	157	141	29
North Brunswick...	80	137	10	4	82	136	8
South Brunswick—							
1st District.....	118	178	1	1	127	170	1
2d " 	134	99	...	...	151	81	..
	1330	1819	19	67	1397	1617	194
Majority.....		489				220	
	5055	4274	66	156			
Maj. in county...	781						

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
New Brunswick—							
1st Ward.....	317	189	2	10	337	160	14
2d " 	270	383	...	5	267	356	29
3d " 	254	143	1	2	274	117	2
4th " 	78	150	...	2	105	102	19
5th " 	360	449	2	8	362	377	77
6th " 	610	272	5	3	612	248	18
	1889	1586	10	30	1957	1360	159
Majority.....	303				597		

Monmouth County.

————Gov.———— ———Ass'y————

1ST DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Bond, Dem.	Jewell.	
Howell, East Dist.....	258	126	24	2	384	23	...
“ West “	233	129	2	...	359	3	...
Freehold, 1st Dist.....	339	152	7	1	345	27	...
“ 2d “	364	203	5	...	365	44	...
Manalapan.....	270	238	2	...	269	87	...
Millstone.....	211	221	...	...	321	19	...
Upper Freehold, 1 Dis.	196	146	2	...	243	1	...
“ “ 2 “	105	212	6	1	103	6	...
	1976	1427	48	4	2389	210	....
Majority.....	549				2179		

2D DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Chatlle, Dem.	Ormerod, Rep.	Wyckoff, Grbk.
Atlantic.....	315	110	7	...	284	140	6
Holmdel.....	250	82	3	...	225	108	...
Matawan.....	277	171	41	...	285	162	36
Marlboro.....	299	222	...	...	296	226	...
Neptune, 1st Dist.....	293	359	1	21	372	300	...
“ 2d “	284	374	1	21	306	372	...
Ocean, 1st Dist	293	189	...	...	204	259	...
“ 2d “	132	63	...	...	93	99	...
“ 3d “	250	185	1	1	288	140	...
“ 4th “	123	122	27	...	97	161	6
Wall, 1st Dist.....	306	159	10	...	318	152	2
“ 2d “	255	253	44	2	303	246	...
	3077	2289	135	45	3071	2365	50
Majority.....	788				706		

	—Gov.—				—Ass'y—		
3D DISTRICT.	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Stoney, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Loshen, Gr.
Eatontown—							
1st District.....	97	171	5	...	99	169	4
2d "	156	136	....	...	154	138	....
Middletown—							
1st District.....	170	201	2	...	136	236	1
2d "	267	160	12	5	278	155	12
3d "	133	108	60	6	137	119	49
Raritan—							
1st District.....	226	179	9	17	228	189	5
2d "	270	156	2	4	248	183	2
Shrewsbury—							
East District.....	187	102	7	...	142	149	5
Middle "	154	169	62	...	132	197	54
West "	205	160	24	1	172	195	22
Southern Dist....	195	132	7	...	221	121	4
	2060	1674	190	33	1947	1851	158
Majority	386				96		
	7113	5390	373	82			
Maj. in county....	1723						

Morris County.

	—Gov.—		—SEN.—		—Ass'y—		
1ST DISTRICT.	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Salmon, Dem.	Youngblood, Rep.	Genung, Grbk.	Mulford, Grbk.	Jenkins, Rep.
Chatham—							
North District...	114	147	117	146	37	71	145
South " ...	144	264	143	266	16	43	264
Hanover—N. Dist..	77	183	85	180	3	3	186
S. " ..	170	227	170	223	9	9	228
Morris—E. Dist....	173	267	185	246	...	.....	271
N. "	202	210	204	203	...	.....	222
S. "	239	310	232	304	...	.....	309
Montville.....	63	160	66	153	...	.....	166
	1182	1768	1202	1721	65	126	1791
Majority.....		586		519			

Urner, Nat., received 70 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 52 for Governor. Smith, Pro., received 52 for Senator, and Ball, Pro., 14 for Assembly.

—Gov.— —SEN.— —Ass'y—

2D DISTRICT.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Salmon, Dem.	Youngblood, Rep.	Genung, Grbk.	Gardner, Dem.	Weaver, Rep.
Boonton	162	267	176	270	3	136	281
Jefferson.....	83	175	83	175	5	75	185
Pequannock... ..	120	261	116	261	...	119	259
Rockaway—							
North District...	164	362	172	354	6	175	351
South District...	165	193	172	186	5	168	187
Roxbury.....	189	102	194	100	2	192	100
Mount Olive.....	203	118	222	103	6	203	117
	1086	1478	1135	1449	27	1068	1480
Majority.....		392		314			412

Urner, Nat., received 30 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 183 for Governor. Smith, Pro., received 161 votes for Senator, and Wentworth, Pro., 190 for Assembly.

3D DISTRICT.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Salmon, Dem.	Youngblood, Rep.	Genung, Grbk.	Neighbour, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
Chester.....	334	150	339	166	...	354	143
Mendham.....	166	177	166	176	...	181	170
Passaic.....	197	122	195	122	1	196	123
Randolph—							
Central District..	197	192	198	198	8	271	154
North “ ..	90	188	91	192	66	157	164
South “ ..	114	117	111	117	17	129	101
Washington—							
North District...	139	72	149	63	1	148	69
South “ ...	204	64	208	62	...	215	58
	1441	1082	1457	1096	93	1651	982
Majority.....	359		361			669	
	3709	4328	3794	4266	185		
Maj. in county...		619		472			

Urner, Nat., received 96 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 150 for Governor. Smith, Pro., received 115 votes for Senator, and Flarty, Gr., 105 for Assembly.

Ocean County.

	—Gov.—		—SEN.—		—Ass'y—		
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Emsen, Dem.	Cramer, Rep.	Estlow, Grbk.	Irons, Dem.	Larrabee, Rep.
Berkeley.....	97	74	101	69	...	106	64
Brick, East Dist...	160	281	174	268	1	166	265
“ West “ ...	62	141	65	138	18	68	106
Dover.....	197	346	202	349	5	268	280
Eagleswood.....	62	94	64	91	...	62	94
Jackson.....	287	106	308	85	...	296	97
Lacey.....	66	97	71	92	2	69	95
Manchester.....	161	84	160	86	3	172	75
Ocean.....	58	36	57	37	6	57	37
Plumstead.....	205	156	225	135	...	214	151
Stafford.....	102	90	97	98	2	102	90
Union.....	67	160	59	171	2	70	158
	1524	1665	1583	1619	39	1650	1512
Maj. in county...		141		36		138	

Urner, Nat., received 47 votes, and Parsons, Pro., 8 for Governor. Wood, Gr., received 41 for Assembly.

Passaic County.

	Gov.				Ass'y.		
1ST DISTRICT.	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Kelly, Dem.	Mills, Rep.	Mason, Pro.
Little Falls.....	79	95	...	13	81	92	13
Manchester	47	116	2	3	42	123	3
Paterson—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist ...	171	293	1	17	193	262	25
“ “ 2d “ ...	157	301	...	7	141	299	9
Pompton.....	117	182	...	5	108	181	10
Wayne.....	89	145	1	...	82	150	.....
West Milford.....	154	212	...	6	161	210	.....
	814	1344	4	51	808	1317	60
Majority		530				509	

				Gov.				Ass'y		
2D DISTRICT.				Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Prall, Dem.	Brown, Rep.	Bolton, Ind. Rep.
Paterson—										
2d Ward,	1st Dist...			204	284	2	12	141	108	252
" "	2d " ...			270	356	15	21	262	76	298
3d " "	1st " ...			172	205	1	6	172	126	79
" "	2d " ...			190	298	2	6	190	194	101
" "	3d " ...			210	348	...	12	241	198	116
6th " "	1st " ...			142	186	...	1	119	99	111
" "	2d " ...			226	169	1	2	176	94	125
				1414	1846	21	60	1301	895	1082
Majority.....					432			210		
Holly received 38 votes for Assembly.										

3D DISTRICT.				Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Cadmus, Dem.	Scott, Rep.	Bonney.
Acquackanonk.....				85	159	2	.....	120	124	.....
Paterson—										
4th Ward,	1st Dist..			100	298	1	4	197	200	5
" "	2d " ..			151	267	.....	13	204	212	15
" "	3d " ..			56	62	.....	4	71	46	3
5th " "	1st " ..			326	252	1	10	318	260	7
5th " "	2d " ..			358	315	2	7	316	358	7
Passaic City—										
1st District	.....			161	103	.....	.....	201	63	.....
2d " "	.....			116	230	.....	2	166	181	.....
3d " "	.....			166	182	.....	.....	198	151	.....
4th " "	.....			43	83	.....	.....	51	74	.....
				486	598	.....	2	616	469	.....
				1562	1951	6	40	1842	1669	37
Majority					389			173		

				Gov.				Ass'y		
4TH DISTRICT.				Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Flynn, Dem.	Dunkerley, Rep.	Warr, Gr.
Paterson—										
7th Ward, 1st Dist..				306	90	2	1	301	95	2
" " 2d "				306	109	1	....	300	106	1
8th " 1st "				347	112	5	1	345	111	4
" " 2d "				240	74	1	....	245	68	1
" " 3d "				455	222	10	3	450	227	11
				1654	607	19	5	1641	607	19
Majority				1047				1034		
				5444	5748	50	156			
Majority in co.....					304					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

		Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Paterson—							
1st Ward.....		328	594	1	24	334	561
2d "		474	640	17	33	403	734
3d "		572	851	3	24	603	814
4th "		307	627	1	21	472	458
5th "		684	567	3	17	634	618
6th "		368	355	1	3	295	429
7th "		612	199	3	1	601	201
8th "		1042	408	16	4	1040	406
		4387	4241	45	127	4382	4221
Majority		146				161	

Salem County.

	Gov.				Ass'y.		
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Barber, Dem.	Coombs, Rep.	Hitchner Gt.
Elsinboro	50	71	1	.....	53	68	1
Lower Alloways Cr'k..	103	162	.....	5	106	167	.....
Lower Penns Neck...	157	137	1	4	157	138	1
Mannington.....	124	274	1	7	127	273	2
Oldmans.....	155	154	3	10	163	157	2
Pittsgrove.	250	92	37	7	234	117	33
Pilesgrove—N. Dist...	111	223	4	10	116	226	4
“ S. “ ...	112	222	4	11	120	225	4
Quinton.....	104	172	2	2	104	174	2
Salem—E. W., 1st D..	91	134	1	5	94	135	.....
“ “ “ 2d “..	160	199	.....	15	169	203	.....
“ W. “ 1st “..	153	140	.....	4	155	142	.....
“ “ “ 2d “..	151	108	.....	2	153	109	.....
Upper Alloways Cr'k..	252	100	10	10	260	103	9
Upper Penns Neck...	318	164	5	18	336	160	4
Upper Pittsgrove.....	224	242	.....	20	209	279	.....
	2515	2594	69	130	2556	2676	62
Majority in county..	79				120		

Somerset County.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Vetter- lein, D.	Hoffman, Rep.
Bedminster.....	258	111	2	1	259	113
Bernards.....	333	163	.....	5	319	179
Branchburg.....	101	157	6	.....	103	157
Bridgewater—1st Dist.....	224	208	.....	1	195	236
“ 2d “ ,.....	148	121	.....	6	130	138
“ 3d “ 190	190	198	6	7	178	218
“ 4th “ 191	191	224	.....	.....	181	233
Franklin—1st District	117	154	.....	.....	118	153
“ 2d “ 147	147	123	1	.....	149	122
“ 3d “ 84	84	132	.....	.....	84	132
Hillsboro—1st District....	147	145	.....	.....	153	141
“ 2d “ 107	107	197	3	.....	110	196
Montgomery.....	150	225	6	.....	150	231
North Plainfield—1st Dist.	122	167	2	3	153	136
“ “ 2d “ 123	123	116	1	4	136	107
Warren.....	105	81	.....	2	105	82
	2547	2522	27	29	2523	2574
Majority in county.....	25				51	

Sussex County.

	Gov.				Ass'y.		
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Ross, Dem.	Loomis, Rep.	Wilson, Gr.
Andover.....	193	60	3	18	180	78	5
Byram.....	125	85	1	66	126	148	1
Frankford	196	159	3	3	191	157	6
Green	104	51	2	1	97	54	1
Hampton.....	124	78	3	2	117	85	3
Hardyston.....	229	219	10	5	234	213	9
Lafayette.....	103	105	3	4	99	113	3
Montague.....	104	46	22	.....	102	51	21
Newton	322	207	1	27	329	219	1
Sandyston	174	73	4	.....	167	80	4
Sparta.....	250	125	42	7	266	120	35
Stillwater.....	199	88	36	12	199	103	32
Vernon.....	239	108	3	2	237	110	3
Walpack	110	23	1	.....	91	38	.....
Wantage—East Dist...	294	163	12	6	242	220	5
“ W. “ ...	161	133	11	7	124	172	9
	2927	1723	157	160	2801	1961	138
Majority in county....	1204				840		

Union County.

	Gov.				Ass'y.		
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Byrnes, Dem.	Bender, Jr., Rep.	Welch, Gr.
1st DISTRICT.							
Elizabeth—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist...	155	150	26	4	118	156	54
“ “ 2d “ ...	128	122	23	2	112	118	42
“ “ 3d “ ...	158	139	.....	1	122	164	30
2d “ 1st “ ...	344	57	21	1	333	72	22
2d “ 2d “ ...	350	31	11	.....	324	52	14
3d “ 1st “ ...	237	74	14	.....	175	139	9
3d “ 2d “ ...	304	66	19	.....	220	155	8
4th “	140	194	41	4	121	229	29
8th “	270	150	15	1	245	167	18
	2086	983	170	13	1770	1252	226
Majority	1103				518		

	Gov.				Ass'y		
2D DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Shea, Dem.	Woodruff, Rep.	Farrow, Grbl.
Cranford.....	75	108	7	2	71	113	6
Elizabeth—							
5th Ward, 1st Dist..	194	268	29	6	189	280	18
" " 2d " ..	187	245	33	5	206	243	19
6th "	112	268	19	1	110	279	10
7th "	118	178	20	.....	109	188	13
Linden.....	100	156	7	.....	89	159	5
Springfield.....	49	110	3	4	21	140	1
Union.....	192	117	10	.....	184	121	10
New Providence.....	64	49	12	7	59	53	14
Summit.....	194	110	3	24	187	115	6
	1285	1609	143	49	1225	1691	102
Majority		324				466	

3D DISTRICT.	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Hough, Dem.	Hall, Rep.
Clark	28	27	.....	.....	38	17
Fanwood.....	100	109	24	.....	99	124
Plainfield—1st Ward..	150	155	1	5	159	146
" 2d " ..	95	171	6	4	101	168
" 3d " ..	69	197	3	5	69	198
" 4th " ..	214	195	1	2	244	170
Rahway—	528	718	11	16	573	682
1st Ward	152	116	.....	.....	173	94
2d "	170	155	2	1	198	124
3d "	219	271	3	4	262	230
4th "	117	124	5	2	138	106
	658	666	10	7	771	554
Westfield.....	179	232	7	1	173	238
	1493	1752	52	24	1654	1615
Majority		259			39	
	4864	4344	365	86		
Majority in county..	520					

VOTE IN CITY OF ELIZABETH.

		Gov.				Ass'y		
		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Grbk.
Elizabeth City—								
1st Ward.....		441	411	49	7	352	438	126
2d " 		694	88	32	1	657	124	36
3d " 		541	140	33	...	395	294	17
4th " 		140	194	41	4	121	229	29
5th " 		381	513	62	11	395	523	37
6th " 		112	268	19	1	110	279	10
7th " 		118	178	20	...	109	188	13
8th " 		270	150	15	1	245	167	18
		2697	1942	271	25	2384	2242	286
Majority.....		755				142		

Warren County.

		Gov.				Ass'y		
		Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Larison, Dem.	Conover, Rep.	Stires, Grbk.
1st DISTRICT.								
.								
Allamuchy.....		77	73	2	2	53	99	2
Frelinghuysen.....		103	125	...	6	113	121	...
Franklin.....		209	76	5	10	212	86	1
Greenwich.....		113	67	2	...	104	74	2
Hackettstown—								
1st District.....		156	114	8	9	181	101	3
2d District.....		150	94	6	16	149	108	5
Mansfield.....		186	104	30	6	168	129	27
Independence.....		154	79	2	7	143	96	2
Oxford, 2d Dist....		252	135	9	18	204	203	16
Pohatcong.....		164	131	2	1	171	129	...
Washington Bor—								
East District.....		152	90	2	64	190	115	2
West District....		155	94	2	51	186	113	2
Washington Tp....		178	68	2	10	185	70	1
		2049	1250	82	200	2059	1444	63
Majority.....		799				615		

2D DISTRICT.	Gov.				Ass'y		
	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Urner, Nat.	Wildrick, Dem.	Depue, Rep.	McCannon, Pro.
Belvidere	234	149	...	31	161	84	168
Blairstown.....	202	91	2	64	183	47	124
Hardwick.....	90	19	...	6	92	7	16
Harmony.....	182	73	...	4	164	88	8
Hope.....	203	127	6	13	187	108	43
Knowlton.....	218	98	3	22	208	71	52
Lopatcong.....	156	50	3	7	150	56	9
Oxford, 1st Dist....	252	81	2	1	216	54	64
Pahaquarry.	63	18	...	...	59	15	3
Phillipsburg—							
1st Ward.....	175	124	3	34	169	119	48
2d “	229	59	12	61	208	44	97
3d “	210	99	14	49	188	92	77
4th “	142	73	...	28	134	66	43
	<u>756</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>265</u>
	2356	1061	45	320	2119	851	752
Majority	1295				1268		
	<u>4405</u>	<u>2311</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>520</u>			
Maj. in county...	2094						

Flummerfelt, Gr., received 38 votes for Assembly.

Recapitulation—For Governor.

	—Majorities.—					
	Abbott, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic.....	1607	2040	86	206	.....	433
Bergen.....	3346	2736	19	68	610	.....
Burlington.....	5200	5221	225	524	.....	21
Camden.....	5199	5948	13	450	.....	749
Cape May.....	793	737	21	203	56	.....
Cumberland	3021	3801	369	80	..	780
Essex	15557	17854	295	166	.....	2297
Gloucester	2687	3053	144	64	.....	366
Hudson.....	15293	12009	38	26	3284	.....
Hunterdon.....	4491	2539	194	493	1954	.....
Mercer.....	6559	6212	79	161	347	.....
Middlesex.....	5055	4274	66	156	781	..
Monmouth.....	7113	5390	373	82	1723	.....
Morris.....	3709	4328	196	385	.....	619
Ocean.....	1524	1665	47	8	.....	141
Passaic.....	5444	5748	50	156	.....	304
Salem.....	2515	2594	69	130	.....	79
Somerset	2547	2522	27	29	25	..
Sussex.....	2927	1723	157	160	1204	.....
Union.....	4864	4344	365	86	520	.....
Warren.....	4405	2311	127	520	2094	.....
	103856	97047	2960	4153	12598	5789
Abbott's maj.....	6809				6809	

Vote in the State for Congress, 1882.

COUNTIES.				—Majorities.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Gr'n'b'k.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1609	2089	82	.....	.....	480
Bergen.....	3175	3337	23	77	.....	162
Burlington.....	6068	5651	126	... ..	417	.....
Camden.....	5867	5387	24	282	480	.....
Cape May.....	1044	928	65	59	116	.....
Cumberland.....	3939	3036	411	352	903	.....
Essex.....	17200	14780	*368	.....	2420	.....
Gloucester.....	2964	2897	120	76	67	.....
Hudson.....	15147	11566	.....	33	3581	.....
Hunterdon.....	2717	2987	467	92	.....	270
Mercer.....	5765	6136	18	.....	.....	371
Middlesex.....	4634	5709	298	.....	.....	1075
Monmouth.....	5540	4455	1058	.....	1085	.....
Morris.....	3795	4632	279	660	.....	837
Ocean.....	1093	1728	44	.....	.....	635
Passaic.....	5733	6372	85	291	.....	639
Salem.....	2727	2577	64	174	150	.....
Somerset.....	2126	2767	71	.....	.....	641
Sussex.....	2737	2484	121	.....	253	.....
Union.....	2717	5022	2107	.....	.....	2305
Warren.....	3365	3329	219	23	36	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99962	97869	6032	2119	9508	7415
Majority.....	2093				2093	

* Labor.

Vote for Presidential Electors in 1880.

COUNTIES.					—Majorities.—	
	Democrat.	Republican.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic.....	1720	2488	43	.....	.....	768
Bergen.....	4242	3680	20	.....	562	.....
Burlington.....	6543	7010	154	27	.....	467
Camden.....	5832	7895	57	19	.....	2063
Cape May.....	961	1276	3	1	.....	315
Cumberland.....	3640	4446	514	4	.....	806
Essex.....	17795	20707	466	4	.....	2912
Gloucester.....	2658	3345	177	6	.....	687
Hudson.....	19586	14632	153	1	4954	.....
Hunterdon.....	5650	3753	171	53	1897	.....
Mercer.....	6673	7248	39	5	.....	575
Middlesex.....	6557	5420	64	1	1137	.....
Monmouth.....	7614	5693	47	17	1921	.....
Morris.....	5037	5720	145	5	.....	683
Ocean.....	1654	1898	52	.....	.....	244
Passaic.....	5776	7576	72	4	.....	1800
Salem.....	3012	3155	66	30	.....	143
Somerset.....	3157	3217	41	1	.....	60
Sussex.....	3353	2519	20	.....	834	.....
Union.....	5865	5746	108	4	119	.....
Warren.....	5240	3131	205	9	2109	.....
Average vote...	122565	120555	2617	191	13533	11523
Dem. plurality..	2010				2010	

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Prerogatives of the Governor, &c.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important:

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Boards of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and of the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; composing a Board with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney-General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees

of the Normal School, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, Judges of the District Courts, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate: New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, Fish Wardens, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fills all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children into the several institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; signs all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

MILITARY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief—George C. Ludlow.

Staff—Adjutant-General, Bvt. Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon-General, Brig. General Theodore

R. Varick; Inspector-General, Brig. General Willoughby Weston; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brig. General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate General, Colonel Garret Ackerson, Jr.; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de-Camp, Colonel William E. Hoy, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, Colonel Eckford Moore, Colonel John W. Romaine.

Division—General Commanding, Major-General Gershon Mott.

Division Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Benjamin F. Chambers; Inspector, Bvt. Brig. General William Ward; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel Charles V. C. Murphy; Quartermaster, Lieut. Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Colonel James N. Stratton; Aides-de-Camp, Major John C. Owens, Major Daniel Elmer, Major Townsend B. Baldwin.

First Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Maj. General Joseph W. Plume.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Major Isaac R. Denman; Paymaster, Major Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Major Frederick Frelinghuysen; Aides-de-Camp, Captain William Strange, Captain William S. Richter; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieut. Colonel A. Judson Clark.

Second Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Major-General William J. Sewell.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major James E. Hays; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Edward A. Gillett, Captain Sanford S. Murphy; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, — — —.

First Regiment, Infantry. Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieut. James L. Marsh.

Third Regiment. Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant John H. Marbacher.

Fourth Regiment. Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Dudley S. Steele; Adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas D. Vondy.

Fifth Regiment. Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment. Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, Lieutenant George S. Courter.

Seventh Regiment. Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel, Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Seiver.

Ninth Regiment. Headquarters, Hoboken—Colonel, B. F. Hart; Adjutant, Lieutenant Francis D. Jackson.

First Battalion. Headquarters, Paterson—Major, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Inglis, Jr.

Second Battalion. Headquarters, Leonia—Major, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

Gatling Gun Company A. Elizabeth—Captain and Brev. Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B. Camden—Captain, R. R. Eckendorff.

Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General is required by law to carry into execution the system of military discipline established by the authority of the State. As the executive officer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, he is required to see that all his orders in reference to the military force are properly fulfilled. His office is an office of record and deposit of information in regard to the National Guard and of the reserve militia. All details for calling troops into the field for active service are kept in his department. It is also an office of record of military service of men of New Jersey in all the wars of this country for the last one hundred and twenty-five years. It is asserted by the official in charge that its records are more complete than any office of the kind in the Union.

Quartermaster-General's Department.

The Quartermaster-General is, by law, Acting Commissary-General, Acting Paymaster-General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation for troops of the National Guard when ordered upon duty by the Gover-

nor, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the State forces, and the movement of all necessary stores for parades, inspections, encampments and rifle practice on the ranges of the principal rifle associations of the State, and furnishes all material of war and ammunition in cases of riot and tumult. He provides and distributes uniforms, under the law approved March 10th, 1880; furnishes tents, camps and garrison equipage, forage, fuel, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores when the militia is called out for duty; provides grounds for military encampments ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; has the charge of the State Arsenal at Trenton, where all military supplies of the State are stored, and has the general supervision of all military expenses, except where otherwise provided by law.

He has the care and preservation of all ordnance stores and ammunition, issuing them as they are required, keeps books of account with regimental and company officers, receives from the United States Government, under the act of Congress of 1808, for arming the militia, furnishes subsistence to troops while in active service, and pays the per diem allowed by law for such service.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 13,193. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames' guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled; and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight Gatling guns, two Billingham and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal.

Col. Steele commanded the New Jersey Contingent, which participated in the "Evacuation Day" parade in New York on the 26th of November, and the *Army and Navy Journal* of December 1st, in speaking of them says: "They all wore blue over-coats with red lining, in U. S. Army style, and their appearance confirmed the high reputation they made at the Yorktown celebration, two years ago. They marched 16 files front, with steady step and good alignments. They were an acquisition to the parade."

The entire National Guard is now furnished with the regulation uniform and accoutrements complete, and is in excellent condition.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., Sec'y, Trenton; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown; Franklin Gauntt, M.D., Burlington; E. S. Atwater, Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, Princeton; with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum, and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysis, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes report on Vital Statistics formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanatory improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The work of this Bureau is to collect the returns of Marriages, Births and Deaths occurring in the State; to classify and index them so as to make them available as records and for the study of the vital movements and conditions of population. These records are important as effecting questions of inheritance, of pension, of life insurance, and many others in which there must be reference to the fact and time of marriage, birth or death. The inquiry which the certificate makes, "Like the institution of a coroner's jury, deters from crime, fosters a reverence for human life, and by discovering the causes of sickness or death, enables us to provide against them." They help us to ascertain and illustrate the social condition of the people and the changes it may undergo; as

also to know the rate and cause of mortality, so necessary as a basis for the sanatory improvement of local conditions. County and city districts are thus compared and indications afforded which are reliable guides. In order to test and compare the vital returns under the last U. S. Census the statistics of Massachusetts and of this State were chosen as guides.

An examination of the books of record will show both the thoroughness and convenience of the system. The indexing and transcription are in charge of Dallas Reeve, as Registrar.

The Medical Superintendent is appointed by the Secretary of State, and is under his direction and that of the State Board of Health. He is engaged in the careful study of the significance of these returns as affecting localities, as pointing out the vital conditions of population and as indicating the causes and sources of disease. Such inquiries are now regarded as essential to all health administration. Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., has charge of the study and tabulations which are necessary. The data now on hand as to our cities and counties give many suggestions as to local insanitary influences.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1883.

COUNTIES.	<i>Marriages.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Atlantic.....	158	362	361
Bergen.....	173	676	642
Burlington.....	386	1,021	830
Camden.....	572	1,224	1,291
Cape May.....	53	215	131
Cumberland.....	313	903	550
Essex.....	1,662	5,242	4,394
Gloucester.....	165	610	407
Hudson.....	1,578	3,299	4,996
Hunterdon.....	261	629	549
Mercer.....	502	1,168	1,188
Middlesex.....	420	1,195	1,085
Monmouth.....	501	1,174	1,038
Morris.....	341	1,013	977
Ocean.....	107	294	203
Passaic.....	731	2,073	1,709
Salem.....	153	426	416
Somerset.....	168	467	449
Sussex.....	198	249	315
Union.....	417	1,368	1,188
Warren.....	307	822	591
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
16	9,166	24,430	23,310

CITIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City	67	100	144
Bayonne.....	61	251	196
Bordentown.....	58	136	90
Bridgeton	90	255	135
Burlington.....	54	132	134
Camden	451	762	834
Chambersburg.....	47	163	119
Elizabeth	241	831	686
Gloucester City.....	44	134	117
Harrison.....	31	164	153
Hoboken.....	349	783	803
Jersey City	948	1,571	3,108
Millville.....	71	244	140
Morristown	48	119	198
Newark	1,338	3,952	3,480
New Brunswick.....	150	432	460
Orange.....	123	418	288
Passaic.....	67	247	136
Paterson.....	594	1,617	1,415
Phillipsburg	82	251	147
Plainfield.....	57	191	161
Rahway	56	117	131
Salem.....	50	115	117
Town of Union.....	83	174	209
Trenton.....	347	633	622
	<hr/> 5,507	<hr/> 13,792	<hr/> 14,023

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Resident Officers—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M.D.; First Assistant Physician, J. Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Horace G. Wetherill, M. D.; Treasurer, Austin Snyder; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark.

Number of patients in Asylum Oct.	Men.	Women.	Total.
31st, 1882, was.....	329	300	629
Received since, to Nov. 1st, 1883.....	99	78	177
	<hr/> 428	<hr/> 378	<hr/> 806
Under treatment during the year.....	428	378	806

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged recovered during year.....	37	29	66
" improved " "	13	7	20
" unimproved " "	3	3	6
Removed to other institutions.....	26	3	29
Not insane.....	1	1	2
Died.....	32	24	56

Total, discharged, died, &c.....	112	67	179
Remaining Oct. 31st, 1883.....	316	311	627

Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1883.....	3,020	3,161	6,181
Discharged recovered.....	1,038	1,141	2,179
" improved.....	697	851	1,548
" unimproved.....	107	123	230
Escaped.....	16	4	20
Not insane.....	8	7	15
Died.....	655	544	1,199
Removed to other institutions.....	183	180	363

Total, discharged, died, &c.....	2,704	2,850	5,554
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The patients remaining are from the following counties:

From Atlantic County.....	4	11	15
From Bergen.....	2	0	2
From Burlington.....	22	18	40
From Camden.....	7	5	12
From Cape May.....	5	2	7
From Cumberland.....	26	22	48
From Essex.....	3	5	8
From Gloucester.....	20	13	33
From Hudson.....	3	5	8
From Hunterdon.....	30	30	60
From Mercer.....	66	66	132
From Middlesex.....	43	46	89
From Monmouth.....	42	40	82
From Morris.....	2	0	2
From Ocean.....	7	10	17
From Salem.....	11	10	21
From Somerset.....	20	24	44
From Union.....	1	0	1
From Warren.....	1	0	1
From other States.....	1	4	5

Total in Asylum.....	316	311	627
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The Asylum has, notwithstanding a crowded house, passed through the year without any disease of an epidemic character, and without any serious accident. The usual winter evening amusements have been kept up—dancing, parlor theatricals, concerts, and exhibitions of the stereopticon, &c.

Morris Plains Asylum.

Resident Officers—Medical Superintendent, H. A. Buttolph, M.D.; Asst. Physician, Edwin F. Smith, M.D.; Second Asst. Physician, Edward C. Booth, M.D.; Steward, M. B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Taber; Treasurer, Eugene Vanderpool.

The number of patients at the close of the year 1883 was—

Men.....	330
Women.....	377
	<hr/>
Total.....	707

The whole number received from the opening of the institution, August 17th, 1876, was—

Men.....	803
Women.....	769
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,572

The institution is located near the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about three miles north of Morristown, and one and one-half miles west of Morris Plains Station, from which there is a stage connection with the Asylum. It is situated on a tract of land four hundred and fifty acres in extent, is a massive structure in lineal form, built of gneiss of light gray color, much resembling granite. It is twelve hundred and sixty feet long in a direct line, consists of four principal wings for patients on each side of a central edifice, with two sections on each extremity of the fourth, two stories high, thus providing arrangements for sixteen full and twenty partial subdivisions of each sex. The building is warmed by steam, lighted by coal gas made on the premises, and supplied with water from mountain springs.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELLIS A. APGAR, State Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John A. Demarest, River Edge; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, F. R. Brace, Blackwood; Cape May, E. P. Shields, Cape May City; Cumberland, Wm. O. Garrison, Bridgeton; Essex, Chas. M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, Wm. Milligan, Woodbury; Hudson, Geo. H. Barton, Jersey City; Hunterdon, O. H. Hoffman, Lebanon; Mercer, Wm. J. Gibby, Princeton; Middlesex, Ralph Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, L. W. Thurber, Dover; Ocean, E. M. Lonan, Forked River; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, Little Falls; Salem, R. H. Holme, Salem; Somerset, J. S. Haynes, Raritan; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, N. W. Pease, Elizabeth; Warren, R. S. Price, Hacketts-town.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic City, O. H. Crosby; Bridgeton, J. Moore; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Aug. Dix; Gloucester City, Wm. Brindle; Hoboken, D. N. Rue; Jersey City, Geo. H. Barton; Millville, J. A. Bolard; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Wm. N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Henry B. Pierce; Orange, W. W. Cutts; Paterson, C. E. Meleney; Perth Amboy, E. R. Pierce; Phillipsburg, J. H. Brensinger; Plainfield, J. Kirkner; Rahway, John Shotwell; Salem, H. A. Griesmer; Trenton, Cornelius Shepherd.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for support of public schools, \$1,475,588; township school tax, \$24,685.72; surplus revenue, \$33,004.49; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, \$274,560.39; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, \$507,752.81. Total amount for all school purposes, \$2,315,602.61; value of school property, \$6,515,620. Number of school districts, 1,360; number of school-houses, 1,584; number of private schools having twenty-five pupils, or more, 233; number of teachers—male, 887, female, 2,719; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$61.12, to female teachers, \$34.79. Cost of education per pupil,

based on total school census, \$5.18; number of children the school-houses will seat, 194,456.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	<i>Census.</i>	<i>Enrollment.</i>
Atlantic	5,405	4,128
Bergen	10,688	6,681
Burlington.....	15,338	10,138
Camden	18,559	12,454
Cape May.....	2,663	2,204
Cumberland	11,179	8,385
Essex	57,129	28,106
Gloucester.....	7,548	5,795
Hudson	73,078	33,091
Hunterdon	10,285	8,537
Mercer	15,922	8,884
Middlesex.....	14,640	8,977
Monmouth.....	18,440	12,431
Morris	14,434	10,028
Ocean	4,425	3,420
Passaic.....	22,357	15,807
Salem	6,939	5,573
Somerset	7,575	5,203
Sussex	6,606	5,630
Union.....	15,635	8,078
Warren	10,397	8,352
Total.....	349,242	211,905

Number of children attending private schools, 48,707. The average time the schools were kept open was 9.6 months.

State Normal and Model Schools.

The object of the Normal School is the preparation of its students for teaching in the public schools of New Jersey. All study and teaching in this School are directed wholly to this end.

Students in the Model School are prepared for business or college. Its close connection with the Normal School gives it many advantages as a preparatory school.

Board of Trustees—President of the Board, William A. Whitehead; Secretary, Albert C. Hasbrouck; Treasurer,

James B. Woodward; Executive Committee, William A. Whitehead, Charles E. Elmer, John M. Howe, William H. Steele, Rynier H. Veghte.

Officers and Instructors—Normal School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal, Philosophy of Education and Pedagogics; Austin C. Apgar, Natural Sciences and Geography; Elias F. Carr, A.M., Mathematics and Methods; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Clara L. Hall, Rhetoric, English Literature and History; Mary Ryan, Reading and Orthography; Harriette Matthews, English Grammar, Mental Sciences and Synonyms; Isadora Williams, Elementary Methods and Object Teaching; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Laura C. Johnson, Vocal Music; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music.

Model School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal. Male Department, Oliver P. Steves, A.M., Superintendent, Classics and Higher Mathematics; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Rev. Jacob Zentner, A.M., Modern Languages; Lillie A. Williams, Elocution and History; A. Isabel Mulford, Mathematics; Isabella W. Williams, English Grammar and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Loder, Vocal Music. Ladies' Department, Emma L. Taylor, Superintendent, Higher English Branches; Cynthia D. Field, Reading, Analysis and History; Elizabeth B. Johnson, English Grammar and Latin; Sarah Y. Fly, Mathematics; Mary Williard, Class Preparatory to Normal School, Calisthenics and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Loder, Vocal Music; Rev. Jacob Zentner, A.M., Modern Languages. Junior Department, Alice Smith, Principal Teacher; Susan A. Reilly, Assistant Teacher; Isadora Williams, Object Lessons; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Annie Loder, Vocal Music.

Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, N. J.

The Farnum School, at Beverly, prepares its students to enter the Normal School. Those who do not have teaching in view, pay for tuition, and pursue either a business course or prepare for college.

Board of Trustees—J. Bingham Woodward, Bordentown, N. J.; George H. Kirkham, Beverly, N. J.; William A. Whitehead, Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Elmer, Bridgeton,

N. J.; Walter Freeman, Beverly, N. J. *Officers of the Board*—J. Bingham Woodward, President; George H. Kirkham, Treasurer; J. Fletcher Street, Secretary; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal; J. Fletcher Street, A. M., Resident Principal; Kate A. Peters, Teacher of Literature, History and Natural Science; Carrie E. McGuire, Teacher of Elocution and English Branches; Mary W. Hutchinson, Teacher of Primary Classes and Geography; J. Fletcher Street, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Emily V. Street, Teacher of French and German.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers—Governor George C. Ludlow, Trenton; President, Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., New Brunswick; Thomas H. Dudley, Camden, (President); I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington; Hon. John W. Herbert, Wickatunk; James Neilson, New Brunswick, Treasurer; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John DeMott, Middlebush; Rev. John H. Robinson, Paterson, Secretary; Cornelius A. Wortendyke, Wortendyke; William M. Force, Newark; P. T. Quinn, Newark; Abm. W. Durvee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, Director; Arthur T. Neale, Chemist.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils, food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed one hundred and ninety-two samples of fertilizers, forty samples of fodders, &c.; it has carried on numerous feeding experiments, and field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn and sorghum. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to about five thousand farmers and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864, (See *Revision of Laws*, page 1137,) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836-40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are : His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor, *ex officio* President of Board ; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton ; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem ; Hon. William Parry, Cinnaminson ; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton ; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth ; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown ; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford ; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg ; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown ; Col. Benjamin Ayerigg, Passaic ; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark ; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark ; Benj. G. Clarke, Esq., Jersey City ; William W. Shippen, Esq., Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick ; Assistant Geologist, John C. Smock, New Brunswick ; C. Clarkson Vermeule, Assistant in charge of Topographical Survey.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv., and 399, 8vo. 1868, with portfolio of maps ; Report on the Clay Deposits, pp. viii., and 381, 8vo, 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1882, together with various geological and geographical maps. A new topographical survey of the State is in progress, the geodetic points are nearly all established ; the field work of the topographic survey is completed over 2,876 square miles of the 7,576 in New Jersey ; maps covering about 1,713 square miles are already issued, and others are in rapid progress.

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." Compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph.D.

Its objects are to develop and make known the natural products, resources and advantages of the State. It has prepared maps to show its geography, its internal improvements, its water-power, drainage, and distribution of its agricultural lands. It has published descriptions of its iron mines, zinc mines, lime stones, building stones, marls, clays, glass sands, &c., with maps showing their locations. It has published, in report for 1881, surveys for water supply and accounts of wells. It has collated

and published all the meteorological observations made in the State. It has joined to its scientific geology whatever of economic importance may attach to it.

The Museum of the Survey occupies the entire front of the third story of the State House at Trenton. It is designed to be an exhibition of some of the results of the work of the Survey. There are in it collections of representative specimens from the mines of iron, zinc and copper ores; from the fire clay banks; from the glass-sand pits; from the green sand marl diggings; from the quarries of limestone, slate, flagging-stone and building stone; and soils from the different agricultural districts of the State. Suites of rocks and fossils characteristic of the geological formations, illustrate the geology of the State. There is a small collection of the more common minerals, and a few choice specimens of rarer species. The woods of the State are represented by about one hundred varieties. In addition to these natural products there are fire-brick, pottery and glass-wares, zinc, oxide-spelter and irons from works in the State.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is part of Rutgers Scientific School. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and Senate. The U. S. Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, \$116,900, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to \$6,960, is appropriated exclusively to the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College. The Trustees of Rutgers College provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus, an experimental farm of one hundred acres, and all necessary appliances.

The State receives forty scholarships in the institution free of tuition. These scholarships are open to all the counties in proportion to their representation in the Legislative Assembly, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. Thirty-eight of these scholarships are now filled, and there are two vacancies.

Merrill E. Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., President; Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, Secretary of the Faculty.

STATE LIBRARY.

JAMES S. McDANOLDS, Librarian.

The Library apartment is situate on the second floor of the State Capitol, at the southerly end of the building, and is 90 feet long by 45 feet in breadth. It has a gallery running around the apartment, on which, in cases arranged in alcoves, are the miscellaneous and government publications. The main floor is devoted to legal textbooks, reports, digests, &c.

Total additions during the year were 725 volumes, and the number of books at last report 28,136. Total number of volumes now in library are 28,861.

Capt. McDanolds was appointed Librarian January 21st, 1872, and at the expiration of that term, no joint meeting being held, he held over for one year, when, on January 26th, 1876, he was re-appointed for another term of three years. In 1878 the law was changed, so that the Commissioners of the State Library had the appointing power, and in November of that year he was re-appointed for a term of five years, which commenced January 21st, 1879.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

New Jersey was among the first States in the Union to appreciate the advantages of scientific fish culture, and while many of the States were hesitating as to the adoption of the methods of increasing the supply of food fishes, which has proved so eminently successful under the fostering care of European nations, our State established a Board of Commissioners, and made appropriations with

a view to utilizing the many natural advantages which she possessed.

The first Commissioners were appointed in 1870, Dr. John H. Slack, an eminent naturalist and fish culturist, being placed at the head of the commission. Since that time the work of propagating food fishes and stocking the depleted waters of the State has been prosecuted with vigor and energy. Especial attention has been given to the effort to increase the shad supply in the Delaware river, and the operations of the commission have been followed by the most marked and gratifying success. Much attention has also been given to the effort to make the Delaware a salmon producing stream, and in this the State Commissioners have received the hearty co-operation of the United States Fish Commissioner, who is a profound believer in the ultimate success of the experiments.

The power of the Commissioners to continue the work depends wholly upon legislative action, as there is no permanent appropriation for these purposes, and the operations of the Commission may be brought to a standstill at any time by the failure of the Legislature to provide the necessary means to carry it on.

The present Commissioners are William Wright and Theodore Morford, Newark, and Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

The Fish Wardens of the several counties are as follows (term of office, three years): Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider; Bergen, (vacancy); Burlington, Levi French and Joseph R. Ivins; Camden, Joseph W. Ore; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James P. Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer; Gloucester, James H. Pierson; Hunterdon, Andrew J. Scarborough; Mercer, Henry Hill; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Monmouth, William I. Conover; Morris, M. S. Gregory; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Salem, James S. Hannah, William Lawrence; Somerset, (vacancy); Warren, John C. Kitchen.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

INSURANCE.

The law creating an Insurance Department in this State was approved April 9th, A. D. 1875. By this act the Secretary of State was made *ex officio* Commissioner of

Insurance and given full power to execute the law relating to insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, as well as those of other States and nations desiring to transact business herein. Every insurance company doing business in this State is required to file annually with the Secretary of State, before the first day of February of each year, a detailed statement, made under oath, setting forth the financial condition of such company on the first day of January previous. This statement must give the kind and value of each item composing the assets and liabilities, the receipts and expenditures during the year, and such other general information as may be of interest for the insuring public to know.

These annual statements are carefully compiled and published in similar form as other public documents of the different departments of State.

"A supplement to the act concerning savings banks," approved March 8th, 1877, provides that these institutions shall file with the Secretary of State an annual statement, under oath, similar to those filed by insurance companies, and be subject to a personal examination at least once in two years. These statements are also compiled and published in a documentary form.

The total number of insurance companies, other than life insurance companies, legally doing business in this State during the year 1882, was one hundred and thirty-nine, classified as follows: Companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, forty-four, viz., joint stock companies, sixteen; purely mutual companies, twenty-eight; companies of other States, sixty-six, and companies of foreign governments, twenty-nine.

The total amount of capital stock of New Jersey Stock Companies was \$3,145,970; total assets, \$6,794,477.36; total liabilities, including capital stock, \$4,321,830.12; total net surplus was \$2,516,576.84.

New Jersey Mutual Companies had premium notes amounting to \$5,079,038.52; cash assets, \$514,112.73; and liabilities, \$128,088.46.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Secretary of State is also *ex officio* Superintendent of Savings Banks. The report for the last fiscal year shows as follows:

On the 1st day of January, 1882, the total assets of all savings banks in the State amounted to \$26,874,861.23; liabilities, except surplus, \$25,499,362.13; surplus over all liabilities, \$1,375,499.10; number of open accounts, 86,448.

January 1st, 1883, their total assets amounted to \$29,163,807.93; liabilities, except surplus, \$27,649,309.46; surplus over all liabilities, \$1,514,498.47; number of open accounts, 91,951.

On the 1st day of January, 1882, the number of depositors was 86,448; and the amount due depositors, \$25,321,712.64; and on the 1st day of January, 1883, the number was 91,951; and the amount due depositors, \$27,344,035.24; an increase in number of depositors, 5,503; and in amount, \$2,022,322.60.

There are a number of these institutions still the wards of the Chancellor, and the proceedings in each case warrant the conclusion that they are being managed, under his direction, for the best interest of depositors.

On the 9th of January, 1883, the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City suspended payment.

An examination of its affairs was made, and the Attorney-General notified that in the judgment of the State Board the bank should not be allowed to continue business.

The managers of the bank applied to the Chancellor for authority to continue business, whereupon he appointed a master to make an examination of the bank, which resulted in an order by the Chancellor that the Board of Managers continue in charge of the affairs and assets of the bank, subject to the supervision and control of the court.

RECAPITULATION.

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$896,562 65
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	8,819,604 97
Investment in stocks and bonds, viz.:	
United States bonds.....	\$3,470,189 20
All other stocks and bonds..	2,996,245 12
	<hr/>
	\$11,466,434 32
Called loans on collaterals.....	5,924,911 25
Cash on hand and in bank.....	1,169,362 82
All other assets.....	886,931 92
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$29,163,807 93

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$27,344,035 24
All other liabilities.....	305,274 22
Surplus over liabilities.....	1,514,498 47
	<hr/>
	\$1,514,498 47
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$29,163,807 93

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1, 1882.....	86,448
Number of open accounts January 1, 1883.....	91,951
Amount deposited in 1882.....	\$23,009,890 61
Amount withdrawn in 1882.....	22,421,053 29

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROAD TAXATION.

A. M. REYNOLDS, Commissioner.

The report says that in the general prosperity of the year, railroads have largely participated. Most of the roads are in a high state of improvement, especially the main lines.

While there are eighty-three distinct railroad corporations in this State, covering about 1,900 miles of road, subject to State and municipal tax, the most of these are but subdivisions of the following four great railroad systems, viz., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. These four companies pay State taxes to the amount of \$528,472; they also pay municipal tax to the amount of \$184,537.18. They pay a State tax of one-half of one per cent. on valuation of \$105,694,400, and a municipal tax of one per cent. on a valuation of \$18,453,718. As the entire amount of State tax paid does not exceed the sum of \$700,000, and the municipal taxes are not over \$210,000, it is plainly seen that the great bulk of railroad property in this State is owned and controlled by these four companies. Only one of these companies (New York, Lake Erie and Western) has accepted of the provisions of the act of 1873, which is an act to establish just rules for the taxation of railroad corporations. The others pay in conformity to their charters, which they claim to be special. It would be more equitable and satisfactory if there was one mode of municipal taxation of railroad property.

The following table exhibits the valuations of the roads named, with their gross earnings, and the amount paid by each in State taxes; also the percentage of tax on gross earnings:

	Valuation.	Gross Earnings.	State Taxes Paid.	Per Cent. on Gross Earnings.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company (Morris and Essex Division).....	\$22,870,319	\$4,262,901	\$114,356 59	2.68
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.....	6,272,482	2,075,633	31,362 00	1.51
Pennsylvania Railroad Company (United Railroads of New Jersey Division).....	49,979,431	13,678,040	Contract— 298,128 00	2.18
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company (New Jersey Central Division).....	17,709,282	6,886,311	88,546 00	1.28

Hardly a day passes but some one is killed or injured in the railway service, and the Commissioner says a civil service, genuine in its character, can be applied. The accidents to employes during the year 1882 were 683, of which 218 were deaths and 465 were injuries. The corporate rehabilitation of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and its lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is referred to at length. A Board of Railroad Commissioners is recommended as beneficial to the State, as is also a State Board of Assessors to equalize values. The benefits of cheap railroad fares, commutation tickets, &c., are commented upon.

During the past year the following new roads have been opened to the traveling and business public: Belvidere Iron Company, from Junction L. & H. R. R. to Co.'s mine; Lake Hopatcong Railroad, from Kerrville to Nolan's Point; Constable Hook Railroad, from Centreville to Constable Hook; New York and Atlantic Highlands, from Highlands to Red Bank; New York, West Shore and Buffalo, from Weehawken to State Line; Sea Island City Branch, from Sea Isle Junction to Sea Isle City; Salem Railroad, from Claysville to Salem City; Woodstown and Swedesboro, from Swedesboro to Woodstown.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

CHIEF OF BUREAU, JAMES BISHOP; ASSISTANT, CHARLES
SIMMERMANN.

The report of this Board states that more than usual attention has been given to the endeavor to ascertain the condition of the labor class. The past year has not been as prosperous as the two previous ones, and the indications are that a still further depression is at hand. The tendency has been to reduce wages in some industries, and to shorten the season of employment in others. The six thousand miners have been subjected to a reduction of \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day. The same has been the case in other branches. The falling off of orders in the hatting, silk, cotton, jewelry and other manufactories, has compelled a reduction of hours of labor, and consequently a decrease in the annual income of the workmen. In the building trades and glass factories this depression has not been felt. In the manufacture of silk goods, New Jersey takes the lead, turning out a larger amount than all the other States combined. The value of production for the year was \$22,183,346, with a capital of \$8,968,000, invested by 116 firms, operating 137 establishments and employing 16,834 hands, on an average. There have been paid in wages by these firms, \$5,592,189.

Under the law of February 16th, 1881, offering a bounty on sugar and sorghum, there has been paid during the year \$6,761, upon that number of tons of cane raised, and \$2,827.11 upon over 140 tons of sugar manufactured.

The report relative to Jail Statistics shows from returns to the Bureau for the year, that there were 14,479 inmates in the 23 jails and penitentiaries—10,482 males, 2,331 females, and 526 children under 16 years. There were 2,885 convicted of crime, 35 committed as witnesses. There were 17 deaths and 47 escapes. The expenses of supporting the inmates were \$140,384. The matter of relieving the poor and distressed has been inquired into. From answers received from Overseers of the Poor, Stewards of Poorhouses, it is ascertained that \$436,160 were expended for the support and relief of the poor. Twelve of the counties own and support almshouses. Generally, where there are no poorhouses, the poor are "put out," or "sold to the lowest bidder," *i. e.*, the person who agrees to support them for the least money. The total number of poorhouses in the State is; County houses, 12; township houses, 24; total, 36. 17

STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of New Jersey, occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and now contains about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

The present Trustees are: Governor George C. Ludlow, (*ex officio*), Trenton; Comptroller Edward J. Anderson, (*ex officio*), Trenton; State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ellis A. Apgar, (*ex officio*), Trenton; Richard L. Howell, Millville; Alexander V. Manning, Trenton; W. W. L. Phillips, M.D., Trenton; Theodore W. Morris,

Freehold; John T. Bird, Trenton; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; Henry B. Crosby, Paterson; Marcus Beach, Jersey City.

Officers—Weston Jenkins, Superintendent; John Wright, Steward; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hall, Matron.

One male teacher and four female teachers are employed. The health of the inmates has been uniformly good since the opening of the school.

STATE PRISON.

The report of Hon. P. H. Lavery, Keeper, for the year ending October 31st, 1883, shows the following: That he has had the co-operation of the Supervisor, Inspectors and officers of the Prison in making it worthy of the fame of the State; that the law limiting the employment of more than one hundred convicts at any one branch of industry has been complied with, and that no attempt has been made to misconstrue or avoid it, although many difficulties have arisen in carrying out the letter and spirit of the same. A new gas-house was built, and the necessary machinery procured, and at present gas superior to that furnished by the Trenton Gas Light Company is furnished for the use of the institution. The sum of \$7,000 was appropriated for the purpose, which was hardly adequate, but by utilizing convict labor that sum was sufficient for the purpose. The report complains that the cell room is entirely insufficient to meet the demands of humanity or the law. "Time and again recommendations have been made to the Legislature for a remedy of the evil, yet in all instances the plea has been ignored." The Keeper, notwithstanding that former appeals have failed, makes one more, and insists that the building of a new wing is necessary to take the place of the old "west wing." The 132 cells in this wing may be increased to 220, thus giving 88 additional cells. Keeper Lavery says that the matter is a very serious one, and refers to the law which provides for the separate system. At present the cell room is insufficient, and the law is inoperative by necessity, and the Keeper is compelled to violate it by reason of the Legislature failing to provide for the execution of its own acts. He also recommends the enlargement of the present bake, cook and wash-houses, but urges the rebuilding of a new wing as being of paramount importance. The receipts for convict labor have increased, while the sum expended for the sustenance of convicts has been reduced, yet there is a

slight increase of the total amount of money expended for maintenance of convicts, and this is due to the increase of salaries, fuel and water. On Nov. 1st, there were 798 convicts in the Prison, and since Oct. 31st, 1882, to Nov. 1st, 1883, 445 convicts were received, and 439 were discharged, leaving on the latter date 804 convicts in the institution. The daily average of convicts during the year was 817, less than the previous year. A curious coincidence happened on March 16th and 21st in 1882 and 1883, the maximum, 850 convicts, was reached, and on Sept. 6th and 10th, of the same years, the minimum, 788, was recorded. The cost of each convict was \$40.80 for sustenance; including clothing, bedding, &c., \$76.45, and including salaries of officers, repairs, &c., \$163.37 per annum. The earnings of the convicts, per capita, owing to an additional contract made by the Supervisor, was \$88.87 against \$82.55 during the previous year. Convicts are employed at the several industries as follows: laundry, 80; shirt, 80; collar, 20; box, 20; whip, 40; shoe, 100; pantaloons, 30; buttons, 30. There are 151 unemployed, and the balance of the convicts are detailed for duty in the necessary duties of the prison. There were 767 male and 31 female convicts in the Prison on the last day of the fiscal year. The State Prison, for discipline and sanatory condition, was never better than it is at present.

NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Resident Officers—James H. Eastman, Superintendent; Samuel McFadden, Assistant; Isaac S. Davison, Clerk; Elizabeth F. Eastman, Matron.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1882..	322
Number of boys committed.....	130
“ “ returned.....	21
	<hr/> 151
Number of boys during the year.....	473
“ “ disposed of during the year..	143
	<hr/> 330
Number of boys absent on trial.....	7
“ “ absent but not disposed of...	9
“ “ remaining October 31st, 1883,	314
	<hr/> 330
Greatest number at any one time.....	346
Average number for the year.....	329.73
Average time spent in institution by those disposed of, 2 years, 5 months, 10 days.	

CURRENT EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses.....	\$50,369 99
Total receipts.....	19,816 04
Net expenses.....	<u>\$30,553 95</u>

The Reform School is located near Jamesburg, two miles distant from the Camden and Amboy and the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroads. It is situated in the midst of a tract of about four hundred and ninety-five acres of land.

The six family houses, with factory, hospital, and other structures, in all some twelve or fifteen buildings, are made of brick, well designed, lighted and ventilated, and are pleasantly grouped about the central or main administration building.

The boys committed to this school are of the criminal boys of the State between the ages of eight and sixteen years; they are successfully kept under restraint, without high fences around the buildings or bars across the windows, or any of the usual barriers thrown about the jail or prison. The mild yet firm discipline and parental care given them are producing good results, as shown by their improved character and conduct. There have been 1,395 under instruction since the organization of the school in 1866. The number present October 31st, 1883, was 330. These are divided into classes according to temperament or disposition. There are at present seven of these classes, called families, residing in separate buildings, with a man and his wife in charge as father and mother. Schools are provided in which each boy is taught the plain branches of English education, including singing. They are taught to labor industriously on the farm or in the shop, and have a proper allowance of time each day for recreation on the play-ground. They are instructed to love and reverence God as their Creator and Preserver, and that only by obedience to His laws can true happiness be found. This institution is a model of neatness and good management. It has become famous in these respects among all similar institutions in the country. The Managers feel that larger facilities are needed for teaching boys trades.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The report for the year ending October 31st, 1883, gives the following exhibit:

Number in institution October 31st, 1882, 271; number received during the year, 12; total under discipline, 31; indentured during the year, 12; discharged, 3; in institution October 31st, 1883, 27.

The receipts and expenditures were—

Balance on hand October 31st, 1881.....	\$981 55
Cash received from State Treasurer.....	7,500 00
Cash received from farm, sales, &c.....	115 20
Cash received from work of girls.....	650 63
Cash received from board of girls	28 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,275 88
Expenditures, salaries, &c.....	5,893 93
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$3,381 95

President, ———; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily.

Trustees—Samuel L. Baily, Rudolphus Bingham, J. Newton Voorhees, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George C. Maddock, E. H. Stokes.

Lady Managers—Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Mrs. Letta A. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Miss Clara B. Forst, Trenton; Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton.

Officers—Matron, Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Rebecca Barber; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Agnes C. Ralston; Seamstress, Miss Hitchins.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

President—Benjamin A. Vail, Union.

Secretary—William A. Stiles, Sussex.

Assistant Secretary—William A. MacCrellish, Mercer.

Engrossing Clerk—A. L. English, Atlantic.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Donovan, Union.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles H. Hopkins, Morris.

Doorkeepers—Benjamin R. Pool, Camden; Charles P. Ford, Middlesex; Benjamin F. Lee, Cumberland; Clark F. Bunnell, Ocean.

President's Private Secretary—Ernest O. Chamberlin, Union.

Journal Clerk—Joseph S. Hulme, Burlington.

Bill Clerk—Frank Huber, Essex.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—Alfred B. Stoney, Monmouth.

Clerk—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.

Assistant Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Hudson,

Engrossing Clerk—D. S. Stute, Hunterdon.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. J. Donovan, Hudson.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—James Johnson, Passaic.

Doorkeepers—Jonathan H. Peterson, Middlesex; Benjamin Manning, Hudson; John Bunnell, Warren; John Feeny, Hudson.

Speaker's Private Secretary—Samuel W. Semple, Camden.

Journal Clerk—Samuel Fowler, Sussex.

Bill Clerk—James O'Brien, Passaic.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Franklin S. Mills, *True American*; William T. Hunt, *Newark Daily Advertiser*, *New York Tribune*, *Paterson Press*; Edward S. Ellis, *New York World*; F. W. Pangborn, *Jersey City Journal*; William J. Pohl, *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*; F. F. Paterson, *Camden Courier*; William C. Reick, *Newark Evening News*, *Deutsche Zeitung*; Lawrence S. Mott, *Associated Press*, *New York Morning Journal*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Philadelphia Times*, *Evening Telegraph*, *St. Louis, Globe-Democrat*, *Chicago Tribune*; Charles Briest, *Trenton Emporium*; John J. Cleary, *Trenton Times*, *Jersey City Argus*, *Hunterdon Republican*; Thomas O'Kain, *New York Star*, *Newark Register*; William Hutchinson, *Philadelphia Press*; Charles H. Levy, *State Gazette*, *Morris Jerseyman*; W. S. Potter, *Somerset Messenger*, *Plainfield Constitutionalist*, *Clinton Democrat*; Ernest C. Stahl, *New York Staats Zeitung*, *New Yorker Zeitung*; Ernest O. Chamberlin, *Trenton Times*, *New York Sun*, *Philadelphia Evening Call*, *Hackensack Republican*; Morris R. Hamilton, *Philadelphia Record*; W. E. Sackett, *New York Times*; Louis C. Gosson, *True American*, *Elizabeth Herald*, *Philadelphia Ledger*; T. F. Fitzgerald, *New York Herald*, *Paterson Guardian*, *Newark Journal*, *State Gazette*, *Warren Democrat*, *Morristown True Democratic Banner*, *New York Weekly Underwriter*, *New York Telegram*.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Youngblood, Schenck and Cochran.

Revision of Laws—Applegate, Griggs and Brinkerhoff.

Finance—Merritt, Griggs and W. B. Miller.

Municipal Corporations—Stainsby, Gardner and Vanderbilt.

Education—Griggs, Nichols and W. B. Miller.

Militia—Cranmer, Stainsby and Beatty.

Railroads and Canals—Gardner, Applegate and E. Miller.

Corporations—Hires, Pancoast and Doughty.

Agriculture—Merritt, Applegate and Smith.

Fisheries—Griggs, Pancoast and Carpenter.

Banks and Insurance—Schenck, Youngblood and Vanderbilt.

Miscellaneous Business—Cranmer, Applegate and Beatty.

Elections—Nichols, Hires and E. Miller.

Unfinished Business—Pancoast, Stainsby and Doughty.

Claims and Pensions—Gardner, Cranmer and Cochran.

Riparian Rights—Applegate, Gardner and Brinkerhoff.

Engrossed Bills—Hires, Cranmer and Vanderbilt.

House.

Ways and Means—Chapman, Budd, Irons, Cole, Lehlbach.

Judiciary—Neighbour, Rich, Prall, Fish, See.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Scott, Lake, Doremus, Coombs, Weaver.

Education—Steljes, Clarke, Chattle, Mills, Hoffman.

Elections—Armitage, Doremus, Caminade, Haines, Armstrong.

Engrossed Bills—Harrigan, Ludlam, Budd, Huffman, Rue.

Municipal Corporations—McLaughlin, Jernee, Branning, Applegate, Keasbey.

Militia—Lake, Chapman, Wortendyke, Holzworth, Alcott.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Byrnes, Chattel, Scott, Dickinson, Lupton.

Corporations—Wildrick, Armitage, O'Donnell, Carson, Armstrong.

Banks and Insurance—Prall, Robbins, Savage, Stafford, Jenkins.

Unfinished Business—Jernee, Flynn, Harrigan, Campbell and Burgess.

Incidental Expenses—Kelley, Larison, Caminade, North, Harrigan.

Stationery—Flynn, Ross, Hough, Woodruff, See.

Riparian Rights—Ross, O'Connor, Steljes, Mills, Weaver.

Revision of Laws—Rich, Neighbour, Branning, Jenkins, Keasbey.

Fisheries—Savage, Cadmus, Wildrick, Stafford, Burgess.

Railroads and Canals—Savage, O'Connor, Boud, Campbell, Rue.

Miscellaneous Business—Wortendyke, Larison, Cadmus, Bell, Harrison.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Senate—Stainsby, Pancoast and Doughty. House—Ludlam, McLaughlin, Armitage, Alcott, Bell.

State Prison—Senate—Nichols, Schenck and Cochran. House—Kelly, Robbins, Caminade, Coonibs, Dickinson.

Lunatic Asylums—Senate—Youngblood, Merritt and Smith. House—Hough, Steljes, Ross, Lehlbach, Rue.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Senate—Gardner, Nichols and Smith. House—Byrnes, Scott, O'Donnell, Mills, Holzworth.

State Library—Senate—Youngblood, Merritt and Brinkerhoff. House—Chapman, Cadmus, Neighbour, Weaver, Haines.

Sinking Fund—Senate—Griggs, Merritt and Cochran. House—Clarke, Rich, Flynn, Cole, Woodruff.

Federal Relations—Senate—Schenck, Stainsby and Beatty. House—Neighbour, Jernee, Prall, Campbell, Fish.

Commerce and Navigation—Senate—Hires, Schenck and W.B. Miller. House—Budd, Branning, Irons, Coombs, Stafford.

Printing—Senate—Nichols, Applegate and Carpenter. House—O'Connor, Flynn, Lake, Applegate, Hoffman.

Passed Bills—Senate—Pancoast, Hires and Beatty. House—McLaughlin, Wildrick, Chatte, Jenkins, Lupton.

Soldiers' Home—Senate—Stainsby, Griggs and E. Miller. House—Harrigan, Boud, Wildrick, Harrison, See.

Reform School for Boys—Senate—Schenck, Pancoast and Smith. House—Armitage, Chapman, Savage, Stafford, Carson.

Industrial School for Girls—Senate—Merritt, Cranmer and Carpenter. House—Larison, Kelly, Doremus, Armstrong, North.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Senate—Applegate, Cranmer and Brinkerhoff. House—Caminade, Prall, Ludlam, Fish, Lupton.

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